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HISTORICAL NOTES

ON

SLAVERY AND COLONIZATION:

WITH

PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE EFFORTS WHICH HAVE BEEN

MADE IN FAVOR OF

AFRICAN COLONIZATION

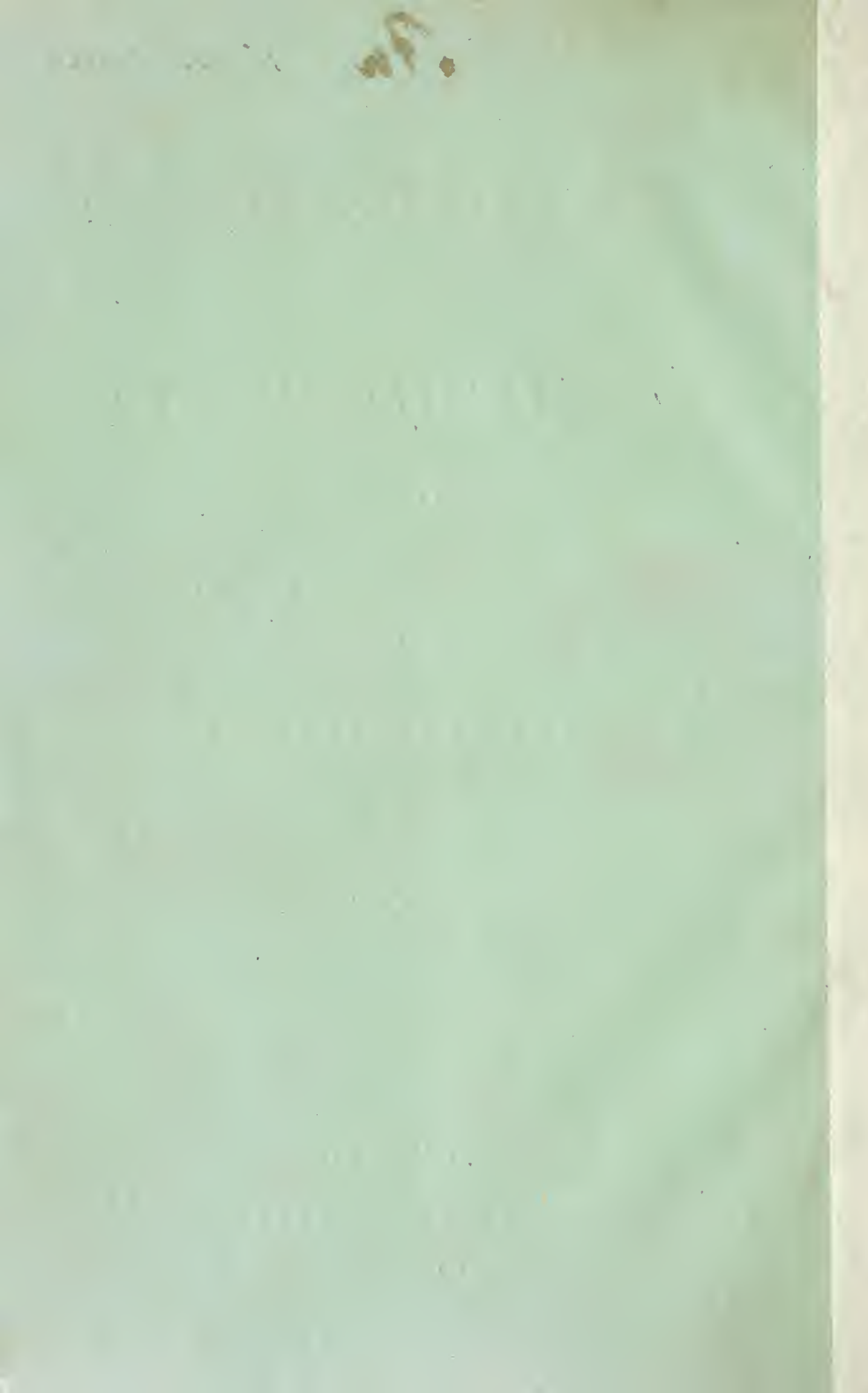
IN

NEW-JERSEY.

ELIZABETH-TOWN:

PRINTED BY E. SANDERSON.

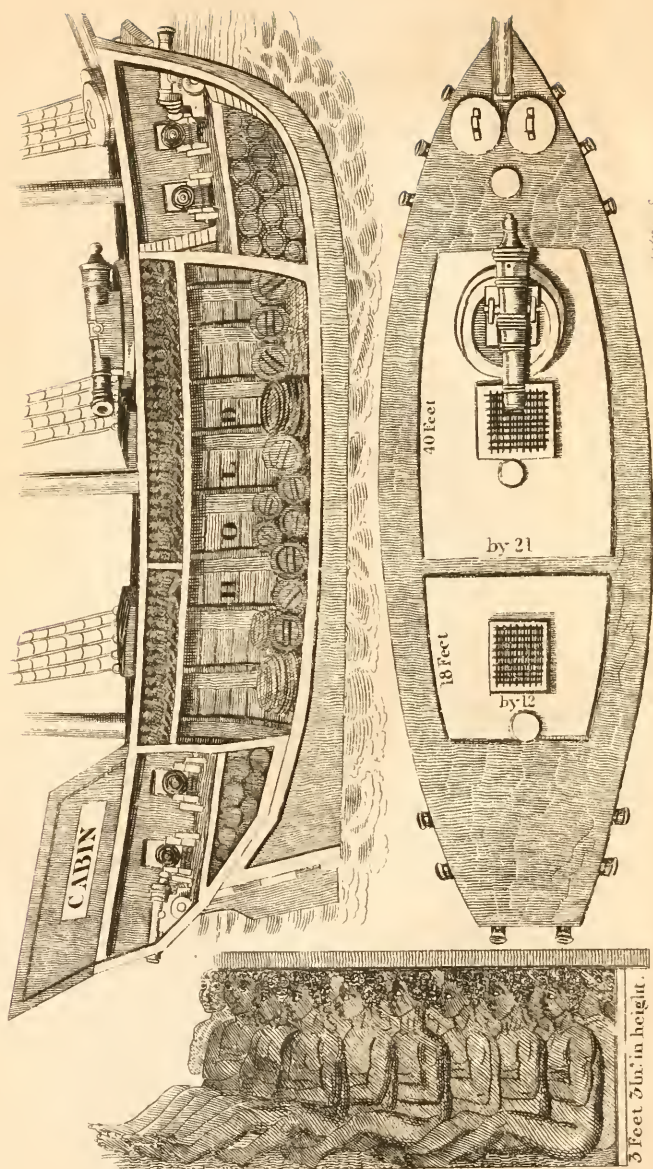
1842.



COLONIZATION



SECTIONS OF A SLAVE SHIP.



From Walsh's *Notes of Brazil*

HISTORICAL NOTES

SLAVERY AND COLONIZATION:

1851

A PARTICULAR PREFERENCE TO THE SUBJECTS WHICH HAVE BEEN

THE OBJECT OF THE

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE ABOLITION OF

NEW-YORK.

CLARKE DIV.

NEW-YORK: 1851.



Plan of the hull and internal structure of the ship.

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P R E F A C E.

THE object of this pamphlet is to set forth a succinct account of the origin and history of Slavery, the African Slave Trade, the Colonization of free colored people in Africa, and the efforts which have been made towards this object in the State of New-Jersey. It is intended, mainly, for distribution among the friends of the noble enterprize of African colonization in this state. The plates which accompany these sheets, will readily explain themselves. In one of them is exhibited a section of a slave-ship, with the position and proximity of the unhappy victims of that traffic, as they are generally "stowed away" in these emissaries of demoniacal avarice. The other shows the effects of colonization on the coast of Africa. It presents a view of the harbor of Monrovia, in Liberia, at Cape Mesurado, with a glimpse of the town itself, which lies behind the promontory. It naturally suggests to the pious mind the "altar" and the "pillar" of ancient prophecy, "which shall be for a sign and for a witness unto the Lord of Hosts in the land of Mizraim." Isa. xix. 19, 20.

CHAPTER I.

SLAVERY. ITS ORIGIN, &c.

SLAVERY is of very ancient origin. It is said to have been consequent on the curse of Canaan, and to have commenced soon after that time. Some insist that it commenced under Nimrod, because he first began to make war, and of consequence to make captives, and bring them into slavery. It is supposed that hence arose the connection between victory and servitude, which prevailed among the nations of antiquity, and which has uniformly existed among those of more modern times. The practice of reducing prisoners of war to the condition of slaves, existed both among the eastern nations and the people of the west. The Spartans, the Greeks, the Romans, and those nations who contributed to overthrow the empire, exercised the right of conquest in the same manner, and it became a general maxim in their polity that those who fell under their power as prisoners of war, should immediately be reduced to the condition of slaves. By the civil law the power of making slaves is considered a right of nations, and follows as a consequence of captivity in war. This is the origin of the right of slavery assigned by *Justinian*. The civilians say, that the conqueror has a right to the life of the captive; and having spared that, has a right to deal with him as he pleases. This position is denied by judge Blackstone. He admits that a man has a right to kill his enemy, but only in case of absolute necessity, for self-defence; and the argument is, that as he did not kill him, but made him his prisoner, it is evident that such necessity did not exist. It is upon this principle that some persons attempt to justify the enslaving of the negroes of Africa. They argue, that the trade of the African is war. The different tribes wage it against each other, and particularly with a view to make captives for the slave market. This is the understanding of both parties; and a condition to which they and every individual of them consent to submit. If they are, therefore, made captives, and sold into slavery, it is at least by virtue of an implied contract on their part.

The fallacy of the argument lies in this: neither party has the right to make any such contract, express or implied. War, in itself, is wrong. No man, under any circumstances, can justifiably dispose of his life or liberty. These are the gift of his Creator. They are inalienable rights, and slavery is wholly inconsistent with the equality of man.

Some insist upon the alleged ground of the natural inferiority in intellect of the negro, and that he was created to be a slave to the white

man, whose natural capacities are so superior. It is, however, undeniable, that under the same circumstances, he is capable of equal improvement and distinction. The history of ancient Africa, and of her distinguished men, sustains this position. It is only owing to their state of barbarism and the effects of slavery, that the apparent difference is to be ascribed.

Others attempt to justify the African slave-trade and slavery upon the ground that the condition of the slaves is thereby bettered. A great portion of them, it is said, are in a more abject state of slavery in their own country. They are barbarians, and destitute of all civilization—heathens, without any knowledge of a God or a Saviour: that they are sold into slavery among a civilized and Christian people, where they will have the opportunity of becoming civilized and christianized—two great essentials to their happiness here and hereafter. This justification was insisted upon by Peter Blanco, one of the greatest slave-dealers on the western coasts of Africa, who had upwards of thirty slave vessels in his employ, and who transported annually twenty thousand slaves. Of this he boasted, and claimed to be considered a great philanthropist, having been the means of civilizing and christianizing so many of the benighted heathen of Africa.

Man may not do evil that good may result; and should good result from his wicked course, it is no extenuation of selfish and evil conduct; and although he might be the instrument of a merciful and gracious Providence, his conduct is none the better for that coincidence. The conduct of the brethren of Joseph was not in the least palliated by its ultimate result. Said he to them, “Ye thought evil against me, but God meant it for good.”

But to return from this digression. Slavery existed among the Egyptians long anterior to the purchase of Joseph by Potiphar from the Ishmaelites. It subsequently existed among the Israelites, and laws regulating it were promulgated by Moses. “Both thy bondmen and thy bondmaids which thou shalt have, shall be of the heathen that are round about you; of them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaids. Moreover, of the children of the strangers that do sojourn among you, of them ye shall buy, and of their families that are with you, which they begat in your land: and they shall be your possession. And ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession; they shall be your bondmen for ever.” There were two classes of servants among the Israelites: one taken from the heathen round about them, the other from their brethren; the rigor of the servitude of the latter was far less, and these were to go out at the jubilee; but the former were not to go out at the jubilee, but remained as a possession for ever. See *Matthew Henry's annotations on Lev. xxv. 44, 45, 46.*

Slavery is attempted to be justified upon the example of the children of Israel, and the laws delivered from Mount Sinai through Moses to them respecting their bondmen and bondwomen. The answer is, Slavery existed under a different dispensation from the present. The heathen were alone made the subjects of it, with whom God had a controversy for their idolatry: and shall not the God of all the earth do right?

Also, upon the ground that, although slavery existed at the time that Christ was manifest in the flesh, and among the people with whom he had intercourse, and whom he instructed, yet he did not condemn it, nor reprove the owners of slaves on account of it. In answer: Christ came not to break up the established order of society, its political regulation, nor to oppose its laws and render himself obnoxious to the people; but to render unto Cæsar the things that were Cæsar's, and to influence his hearers to a course of conduct which might operate beneficially and effectually upon all these. He exhorted the master and servant upon their relative duties, and enjoined upon all the great principle of action of "doing unto others as they would be done by." If this principle should operate, there would no longer be any slavery, for who would willingly be a slave?

In the ancient and uncivilized ages of the world piracy was regarded as an honorable pursuit, and this was supposed to give a right of making slaves. As avarice and ambition availed themselves of this mistaken notion, people were robbed and plundered under the mistaken idea that these were reputable adventures. The condition of slaves, and their treatment, were humiliating and grievous. They were beaten, starved, tortured and murdered at discretion. Their barbarous and inhuman treatment was the effect of commerce; they were held as property and bought and sold as cattle, and regarded and treated in the same manner. This commerce, which began in the primitive ages, degraded the human species. Men were subdued like brutes by the stings of hunger and the lash, and a training which rendered them convenient instruments of labor. Such treatment depressed their minds, restricted the expansion of their faculties, stifled every effort of genius, and exhibited them as beings of an inferior order. The history of Joseph, of the children of Israel while in Egypt, and of Tyre and Sidon (Joel, ch. iii.) exhibit the cruelties incident to this inhuman institution, which existed throughout Asia, spread through Greece and Rome, and among the barbarous hordes that overran the Roman empire. As the northern nations, however, became securely possessed of their conquests, slavery and commerce in the human species began to decline. Some have ascribed this effect to the feudal system, but others, with far more propriety, to Christianity, which was admirably adapted to produce this effect. It taught that all men are originally equal, that the Deity is no respecter of persons, and that all men are to give an account of their actions hereafter, and therefore ought to be free. As the nations became converted to Christianity, its influence produced that general liberty which at the close of the twelfth century prevailed in the west of Europe.

CHAPTER II.

ORIGIN OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

THE retaliatory slavery which the Christians and Mahometans inflicted upon each other, may have had some influence in that chain of se-

cond causes which led to the African slave trade. Within two centuries from the suppression of slavery in western Europe, the Portuguese, in imitation of those pirates who infested the shores of the Mediterranean in ancient times, began to make descents upon the shores of Africa, committing various depredations, and carrying the wretched inhabitants into slavery. This practice, at first of very limited extent, soon became general, and the English, the Spaniards, the French, and other maritime powers of Europe, followed their example. Thus did the Europeans, to their eternal disgrace, revive a custom which their ancestors had exploded from a consciousness of its impiety. The unfortunate African fled from the coast, and sought in the interior of the country a retreat from the persecutions of these invaders; but the Christians still pursued them, entered their rivers, sailed up into the heart of their country, surprized their peaceful villages, and subjected them to all the horrors of a fate worse than death itself. They soon found it necessary to effect settlements along the coast, and establish fortified posts for their security from retributory vengeance, as well as for commencing a different system of supplying themselves with cargoes of slaves. They changed their system of force into one of pretended liberality, and opened, by every means of bribery and corruption, a communication with the natives. They landed merchandize at their various posts or factories, and endeavored by a peaceable deportment, by presents, and every appearance of munificence, to excite the confidence of the Africans. The Portuguese erected their first fort at D'Elmina, in the year 1481, about forty years after Alonzo Gonzales had pointed out to his countrymen the southern Africans as articles of commerce. The scheme succeeded. An intercourse took place between the Europeans and Africans, attended with a confidence highly favorable to the views of ambition and avarice.

In order to render their intercourse permanent as well as lucrative, the Europeans having obtained access to the chiefs of the African tribes, paid their court to them, and effected treaties of peace and commerce, in which the kings, on their part, were thenceforth to sentence *prisoners of war* and convicts to European servitude; the Europeans, in return, being to supply them with the luxuries of the north. These treaties immediately took effect, and laid the foundation of that commerce denominated the SLAVE TRADE.

One ostensible reason for introducing Africans, in particular, into the newly discovered parts of the western world, and placing them under European masters, was their conversion to Christianity. This was but an idle pretence. It was soon found that a usage different from what Christianity would have dictated, was necessary where people were transported and made to labor against their will. A system of severity sprang up, which became by degrees more cruel and degrading, to such a degree that when, in after times, the situation of master and slave came to be reviewed as it existed in fact, the master seemed to have attained the rank of a monarch or a despot, and the slave to have been degraded to the condition of a brute. Hence the objects of the slave trade came to be considered as an inferior species, and even their very color as a mark of it. The treaties before referred to, stipulated to

supply the Europeans with captives and convicts; but, on the establishment of their western colonies, the supply did not equal their demands. In order to augment the number, not only those fairly convicted of offences, but those who were even suspected, were sentenced to servitude; and in respect of prisoners of war, they delivered into slavery not only those who were taken in public hostility, but those taken in the arbitrary skirmishes of the venal sovereigns of Africa. Wars were made, not as formerly, from motives of retaliation and defence, but for the sole purpose of obtaining prisoners. When an European ship came in sight, it was considered a signal for commencing hostilities. The sovereigns first made war upon the neighboring tribes, and if they did not succeed in their main object, they levied their arms against their own subjects. The first villages at which they arrived were immediately surrounded and set on fire, and the wretched inhabitants were seized as they were escaping from the flames. These, consisting of whole families, fathers, brothers, husbands, wives and children, were instantly driven in chains to the slave merchants, and consigned to slavery. Others were kidnapped and sold; whilst the seamen of the different ships, in the mean time, by every possible artifice, enticed others on board, where they were immediately secured. To give a detailed account of this inhuman traffic and the miseries incident to it, would require more space than this publication will permit. Those who desire to become acquainted more fully with the subject, may be gratified by reference to Rees's New Cyclopedia, article "SLAVE TRADE," (of which a very liberal use has been made in this and the preceding chapter,) and to "Buxton on the Slave Trade."

It may be stated, in general, that from the most correct data, an estimate has been made, from which it appears that, within the last five years, there have been torn from their homes in Africa, nearly five hundred thousand of the inhabitants, exceeding the whole population of New-Jersey. Two-fifths of the whole number perish before they are sold to the planters—the greater proportion whilst crossing the sea. The miseries incident to the slave trade have been considerably enhanced by the diminished size of the vessels in which they are transported, and by the illicit nature which the traffic has, in late years, assumed. Captain Hogan, who has been several years in command of a British man-of-war on the coast of Africa, in a letter to Mr. Buxton upon the subject of the slave trade, writes, "I can with perfect security assure you that no pen can portray, no tongue, however eloquent, can describe, the horrors of that most iniquitous traffic."

The slave trade was for a long time the abhorrence of many philanthropic minds; poets, philosophers and statesmen occasionally lifted their voices against it. The Friends were always its *sworn* enemies, and associations were formed in Pennsylvania before the time of Clarkson, for the purpose of eradicating this guilty stain from the Christian world. But to his indefatigable exertions, continued with unremitted activity for twenty years, and seconded by Wilberforce, Fox, and other statesmen of England, but always encountered with fierce opposition, is it due, that in 1808 the British parliament condemned this unholy commerce.

The Constitution of the United States prohibited Congress from restraining the importation of slaves into this country previous to the year 1808. Yet in 1794, Congress prohibited the fitting out or clearing of vessels in the United States, for the purpose of transporting slaves to any foreign country; and in 1800, it prohibited citizens or residents from holding any interest in vessels employed in transporting slaves from one foreign country to another. In 1803, it forbid the importation of slaves into any state which had passed laws against it. In 1807 was passed the act forbidding their importation into any of the United States; and in 1820 it was made piracy for a citizen to engage in the African slave trade.

Other countries have also joined in the crusade against this crime against God and nature; treaties have been formed for its suppression, and it is now almost as perilous as piracy by the law of nations. Still it is carried on to an astonishing extent, which nothing but the most extravagant profits can account for.

CHAPTER III.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE IN THE WEST INDIAN AND NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

THE prevalence of slavery in the British colonies may be fairly attributed to the influence of the crown and the action of parliament.—“The odious distinction of having first interested England in the slave trade,” says our historian, Bancroft, “belongs to sir John Hawkins. He had fraudulently transported a large cargo of Africans to Hispaniola; the rich returns of sugar, ginger and pearls, attracted the notice of queen Elizabeth; and when a new expedition was prepared, she was induced, not only to protect, but to share the traffic.” The colonists first attempted to participate in the traffic in the year 1645, when a vessel sailed from New-England “for Guinea, to trade for negroes.” But the cry of justice was raised throughout Massachusetts, and the guilty men were committed for the offence. After advice with the elders, the representatives of the people, bearing “witness against the heinous crime of man-stealing,” ordered the negroes to be restored, at the public charge, “to their native country, with a letter expressing the indignation of the general court” at their wrongs.

The Dutch had previously commenced the traffic with the colonies. In August, 1620, four months before the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth rock, a Dutch man-of-war entered James river, and landed twenty negroes for sale. But this traffic would have been checked had its profits remained with the Dutch; there being in Virginia thirty years afterwards, fifty whites to one black. For many years, however, they were principally concerned in the slave trade in the market of Virginia.

The immediate demand for laborers may, in part, have blinded the eyes of the planters to the ultimate evils of slavery, though the laws of the colony, at a very early period, discouraged its increase by a special tax upon female slaves.

In reference to the action of the British government on the subject of slavery in the colonies, and its motives for encouraging the slave trade, the following document is in point. It was originally addressed to members of parliament pending the late discussions in that body on the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, and its statements are beyond contradiction.

The slave trade was instituted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who personally took a share in it. At that time the West India colonies did not exist.

In 1662, Charles II. granted an exclusive right in the slave trade to Queen Catharine, the Queen Dowager, the Duke of York, and others, who formed themselves into a trading company, they undertaking to supply the West India planters with three thousand slaves annually. In the same year that monarch issued a proclamation inviting his subjects to transport themselves to Jamaica, agreeing to allot lands to every individual who would go to reside in the island, and signify his resolution to plant there.

The slave trade continued to be fostered during the reigns of Charles II. and James II., but still under a monopoly.

In 1679, petitions from the manufacturers in Great Britain, of woollen and other cloths, and the makers of the various articles necessary to the slave trade with Africa, were presented to Parliament, alleging that the trade was cramped by being in the hands of an exclusive company, and praying that it might be opened.

In consequence of these and similar petitions to the House of Commons, a committee of the whole house, in 1695, resolved, That for the better supply of the plantations, all the subjects of Great Britain should have liberty to trade to Africa for negroes, with such limits as should be prescribed by Parliament, and by statute 9 and 10 William 3, c. 26, the trade was accordingly laid partially open, the preamble of that act stating that the trade was highly beneficial and advantageous to the kingdom, and to the plantations and colonies thereunto belonging.

The manufacturers of Great Britain, however, were still dissatisfied with the restrictions imposed upon the trade. They continued to ply the legislature with petitions to give greater latitude to a traffic by which they exchanged their goods for negroes, and sold those negroes to the West India proprietors.

The House of Commons adopted their arguments. They declared by a report from a committee in 1708, that the trade was important and ought to be free and open to all the Queen's subjects trading from Great Britain. By another report, in 1711, that the trade ought to be free in a regulated company, that the plantations ought to be supplied with negroes at reasonable rates, that a considerable stock was necessary for carrying on the trade to the best advantage, and that an export of £100,000 at least in merchandize should be annually made from Great Britain to Africa.

From this period, 1711, until 1749, the demands of the manufacturers for a more unrestricted trade, continued to be the subject of parliamentary investigation and dispute.

It was found that the trade could not be conveniently and extensively carried on without forts on the coast of Africa, and such was the appetite of the British nation for the slave trade, that in 1729 a committee of the House of Commons passed the following resolutions:—

1st, "That the trade should be open." 2d, "That it ought not to be taxed for the support of forts." 3d, "That forts were necessary for securing the trade." And 4th, "That an allowance ought to be made for maintaining such forts."

These resolutions were agreed to, but the third with an amendment, that the forts should be maintained as marks of the possessions of Great Britain, instead of for the purpose of securing the trade. At the same time the house was informed that his Majesty recommended that provision should be made for the support of the African forts.

At length, in 1749, the statute 23 Geo. 2, c. 31, was passed, which removed all obstruction to the operations of private traders, declaring the slave trade to be very advantageous to Great Britain, and necessary for supplying the plantations and colonies thereunto belonging, with a sufficient number of negroes at reasonable rates. While the British public had been intent on breaking down the partial monopoly of trading in negroes, which had existed among themselves, they had on the same principles been equally intent on setting up a monopoly against foreigners, and on excluding all but British subjects from participating in a trade, pronounced to be so highly beneficial to the kingdom.

In answer to a case referred to the judges for their opinion by the crown, on the Assiento contract, they report: "In pursuance of his Majesty's order in council herennto annexed, we do humbly certify our opinions to be, that negroes are merchandize, that it is against the statute of navigation, made for the general good and preservation of the shipping and trade of this kingdom, to give liberty to any alien to trade in Jamaica, or other of his Majesty's plantations, or for any shipping belonging to aliens to trade there, or to export thence negroes," &c. And the certificate is signed by lord chief justice Holt, justice Pollexfen, and eight other judges.

The proclamation of Charles II. had invited British subjects to settle in the West India colonies, and offered them lands on condition of their being planted.

A reference to the patents by which land was granted, will show what was meant by the proclamation.

The two following patents may be found at length in the appendix to the report of the House of Lords, dated August, 1832, on the state of the West India colonies, p. 1198:—

1. "William and Mary, by the grace of God, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come: Know ye, that we, for and in consideration that Christopher Senior, esquire, hath transported himself, together with his servants and slaves, into our island of Jamaica, in pursuance of a proclamation made in the reign of our royal unele, King Charles II., and for his better encouragement to become one of our planters there, &c., do give and grant unto the said Christopher Senior, his heirs and assigns for ever, a certain piece of land."

2. "George the Second, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, and of Jamaica, lord defender of the faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye, that we, for and in consideration that Andrew Arcedeckne, esquire, hath transported himself, with his servants and slaves, into our said island, in pursuance of a proclamation made in the reign of his late Majesty, King Charles II., and for his better encouragement to become one of our planters there, &c., do give and grant unto the said Andrew Arcedeckne, esquire, his heirs and assigns, a certain parcel of land and premises therein described, to hold to him, his heirs and assigns for ever. Provided the said Andrew Arcedeckne, esquire, do begin a settlement upon the said land within six months, and upon ten acres every year for four years, and keep four negroes for every 100 acres upon the said land for five years from the time he shall begin the said settlement; but should he not comply with these conditions, then the said patent is to be deemed as null and void, and the land from that time reverted in us, to be remitted to another person, and shall keep a sufficient number of white men (if to be procured) proportionable to the number of slaves thereon employed," &c.

Such were the sanctions and obligations under which the colonists acquired their property in the West Indies, and embarked in the cultivation of the land by negro slaves, sold to them by British traders acting under the stimulus of parliamentary enactments.

Neither does the case rest here. The colonies, anxious to limit the trade, passed laws imposing a duty on negroes imported. Great Britain refused to sanction any laws having such a tendency. The colonies began in 1760. South Carolina, then a British colony, passed an act to prohibit further importation.

Great Britain rejected this act with indignation, and declared that the slave trade was beneficial and necessary to the mother country. The governor who passed it was reprimanded, and a circular was sent to all other governors, warning them against a similar offence.

The colonies, however, in 1765 repeated the offence, and a bill was twice read in the assembly of Jamaica, for the same purpose of limiting the importation of slaves,

when Great Britain stopped it through the governor of that island, who sent for the assembly, and told them that, consistently with his instructions, he could not give his assent, upon which the bill was dropped.

At a later period, 1774, another attempt to the same purpose was made by the assembly of Jamaica, which passed two bills to restrain the importation of negroes. This was met by letters from lord Dartmouth, the secretary of state, to sir Basil Keith, the governor of Jamaica, stating that the measures had created alarm to the merchants in Great Britain engaged in that branch of commerce, and forbidding him upon pain of removal from his government to assent to such laws.

The despatch proceeds: "At the same time I am to acquaint you, that the alarm taken by the merchants of this kingdom, on account of that act, has been greatly increased, and fresh complaints of a very urgent nature have been made by them, from their having received advice, not only that such additional duty has been continued for another year by an act passed in November last, but that propositions have been adopted for laying the slave trade under further restrictions, and subjecting it to impositions that will have the effect of an entire prohibition."

To prevent any further attempts on the part of the colonists to restrain the trade, the following instruction was issued:—

"To our trusty and well beloved sir Basil Keith, governor of Jamaica, and the territories depending thereon in Jamaica:

"Whereas, notwithstanding the instructions which have been repeatedly given by us and our royal predecessors to the governors for the time being of our island of Jamaica, forbidding them to assent to, or pass acts for imposing duties upon negroes imported into that island payable by the importer: such acts have nevertheless been from time to time enacted and passed into laws in open violation of the said instructions. And whereas, it hath been represented unto us, that the duties imposed by the said acts upon negro slaves imported, have of late been considerably augmented, to the injury and oppression of the merchants of this kingdom, and the obstruction of its commerce, it is therefore our express will and pleasure, that you do not upon any pretence whatever, and upon pain of being removed from your government, give your assent to any act or acts by which the duties or impositions upon slaves imported into the island of Jamaica, as the said duties stood before the 13th day of February, 1774, shall be in any respect augmented or increased, or any alteration made in the proportion of such duties, which by the provisions of such laws was made payable by the importers of such slaves. G. R.

"Given at our court at St. James's, the 28th February, 1775, in the 15th year of our reign."

The colonies, by the agent of Jamaica, remonstrated against the resolution of the government, but the earl of Dartmouth replied: "We cannot allow the colonies to check or discourage in any degree, a traffic so beneficial to the nation."

[Copied and extracted from documents in possession of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, by JOHN VAUGHAN, Librarian.]

From the times of Elizabeth to those of George III., the English crown and government encouraged the slave trade, a monopoly of which was sought to be secured to the Royal African company, referred to in the above extract; but the eagerness of British merchants, generally, to participate in the profits of the traffic, rendered this impracticable. The monopoly of British subjects, however, was rigidly enforced against foreigners. James II., whilst duke of York, being president of the African company, entered warmly into the slave speculation. Berkley and Carteret, the proprietors of New-Jersey, and who purchased the proprietorship of James, offered a bounty of seventy-five acres of land for the importation of each able slave. And although, as early as 1696, the Quakers of New-Jersey united with those of Pennsylvania to recommend to their own sect the propriety of no longer employing slaves, or at least to cease from further importation of them; yet the instructions to lord Cornbury, from her majesty Queen Anne,

were of such a character that any disposition felt to put a stop to the traffic in slaves must have been effectually checked. The Royal African company was particularly brought to the notice of the governor as deserving his encouragement, and the instructions then proceed: "And whereas we are willing to recommend unto the said company that the said province may have a constant and sufficient supply of merchantable negroes, at moderate rates, in money or commodities; so you are to take especial care that payment be duly made, and within a competent time, according to agreement." "And you are to take care that there be no trading from our said province to any place in Africa within the charter of the Royal African company otherwise than prescribed by an act of Parliament, entitled, 'An act to settle the trade of Africa.' And you are yearly to give unto us an account of what number of negroes our said province is yearly supplied with, and at what rates."—*Smith's New-Jersey*, p. 254.*

The interest taken by the British government in the slave trade, is well developed in the treaty with Spain in 1713. "Her Britannic Majesty did offer and undertake"—such are its words—"by persons whom she shall appoint, to bring into the West Indies of America, belonging to his Catholic Majesty, in the space of thirty years, 144,000 negroes, at the rate of 4800 in each of the said thirty years,"—paying, on 4000 of them, a duty of thirty-three and a third dollars a head. At the less rate of duty of sixteen and two-thirds dollars a head, the number might be increased to any amount—only, no scandal was to be offered to the Roman Catholic religion! "Exactest care," says Bancroft, "was taken to secure a monopoly. No Frenchman, nor Spaniard, nor any other persons, might introduce one negro slave into Spanish America. For the Spanish world in the gulf of Mexico, on the Atlantic, and along the Pacific, as well as for the English colonies, her Britannic Majesty, by persons of her appointment, was the exclusive slave-trader. England extorted the privilege of filling the New World with negroes. As great profits were anticipated from the trade, Philip V. of Spain took one quarter of the common stock, agreeing to pay for it by a stock-note; Queen Anne reserved to herself another quarter; and the remaining moiety was to be divided among her subjects. Thus did the sovereigns of England and Spain become the largest slave merchants in the world. Lady Masham promised herself a large share of the profits; but Harley, who had good sense and was most free from avarice, advised the assignment of her Majesty's portion of the stock to the South Sea company.

"Controlling the trade in slaves, who cost nothing but trinkets, and toys, and refuse arms, England gained, by the sale of the children of Africa into bondage in America, the capital which built up and confirmed a British empire in Hindostan. The political effects of this traffic were equally perceptible in the West Indies. The mercantile system, of which the whole colonial system was the essential branch, culminated in the slave trade, and in the commercial policy adopted with regard to the chief produce of slave labor. The statesmen who befriended

* See the Newark Daily Advertiser, of March 29th, 1842.

ed the system of colonial monopoly, showed their highest favor to the sugar colonies."—3 *Bancroft's Hist.* 232.

While the South Sea company supplied negroes to the Spanish islands and main, the African company and independent traders were still more busy in supplying the English colonies. To their eagerness, encouraged by English legislation, fostered by royal favor, and enforced for a century by every successive ministry of England, it is due that one sixth part of the population of the United States,—a moiety of the five southern states—are descendants of Africans.—*Ib.* p. 402.

Under these circumstances, it does not seem strange that the English colonists in America were unable to restrain this unholy traffic. Attempts were often made for this purpose; but the preponderating influence, and the direct exertion of the authority of the parent government, rendered them ineffectual. So early as 1727, "the vast importation of negroes" was a subject of complaint in South Carolina. *Ib.* p. 407.—"The English continental colonies, in the aggregate, were always opposed to the African slave trade. Maryland, Virginia, even Carolina—alarmed at the excessive production and the consequent low prices of their staples, at the heavy debts incurred by the purchase of slaves on credit, and at the dangerous increase of the colored population—each showed an anxious preference for the introduction of white men; and laws designed to restrict the importation of slaves, are scattered copiously along the records of colonial legislation. The first continental congress which took to itself powers of legislation, gave a legal expression to the well-formed opinion of the country, by resolving "that no slaves be imported into any of the thirteen united colonies."

"Before America legislated for herself, the interdict of the slave trade was impossible. England was inexorable in maintaining the system, which gained new and stronger supporters by its excess. The English slave trade began to attain its greatest activity after the Spanish treaty. From 1680 to 1700, the English took from Africa about 300,000 negroes, or about 15,000 a year. The number during the continuance of the treaty, may have averaged not far from 30,000.—We shall not err very much, if, for the century previous to the prohibition of the slave trade by the American congress, in 1776, we assume the number imported by the English into the Spanish, French and English West Indies, as well as the English continental colonies, to have been, collectively, nearly 3,000,000; to which are to be added more than a quarter of a million purchased in Africa, and thrown into the Atlantic on the passage. The gross returns to English merchants for the whole traffic in that number of slaves, may have been not far from \$400,000,000. This is the lowest estimate ever made."—*Ib.* pp. 410—412.

Public sentiment, in England, was not opposed to the slave trade; and the manufacturers clamored for the protection of a trade which opened to them the African market. Thus the party of the slave trade dictated laws to England. For the course and spirit of British legislation, see the extract quoted in the beginning of this chapter. The instructions of Queen Anne to Lord Cornbury at the beginning of the eighteenth century, have already been referred to. "That a similar

instruction was given generally, is evident," says Bancroft, "from the apology of Spotswood for the small importation of slaves into Virginia. In that commonwealth, the planters beheld with dismay the increase of negroes. A tax checks their importation; and in 1726, Hugh Drysdale, the deputy governor, announces to the house that 'the interfering interest of the African company has obtained a repeal of that law.' Long afterwards a statesman of Virginia, (Madison,) in full view of the course of colonial legislation and English counteracting authority, unbiased by hostility to England, bore true testimony, that 'the British government constantly checked the attempts of Virginia to put a stop to this infernal traffic.'"—*Ib.* 415.

"My friends and I," wrote Oglethorpe, "settled the colony of Georgia, and by charter were established trustees. We determined not to suffer slavery there; but the slave merchants and their adherents, not only occasioned us much trouble, but at last got the government to sanction them."

South Carolina, in 1760, from prudential motives, attempted restrictions, and gained only a rebuke from the English ministry. Great Britain, steadily rejecting every colonial restriction on the slave trade, instructed the governors, on pain of removal, not to give even a temporary assent to such laws; and, but a year before the prohibition of the slave trade by the American congress, in 1776, the earl of Dartmouth illustrated the tendency and policy of England by addressing to a colonial agent these memorable words: "We cannot allow the colonies to check, or discourage in any degree, a traffic so beneficial to the nation."—*Ib.* p. 416.

Yet this is the same England who is now so loud in her cries for the immediate emancipation of slavery throughout the world!

The consequence of all these causes was, that slavery became extended throughout all the colonies. It existed in a legalized form, in all, or nearly all, of the colonies at the time of the Declaration of Independence. That document, or the events which followed it, produced no change in the condition of the slaves. It is true that all men are therein declared to be "created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." But that slaves were not intended to be included in this "all men," is clear from the fact that a passage in the Declaration, as originally drawn up by Mr. Jefferson, inveighing against the king of England for forcing slavery upon the colonies, and condemning, in no measured terms, the barbarity of the institution of slavery, was struck out by the congress; and from the further fact that the slaves of the colonies held the same position and received the same treatment every where, as before. At the adoption of the Constitution, in 1789, the condition of the slave still remained the same; and by the 9th section of article I. of the Constitution itself, "the migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year 1808, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person." And by section 2d of the same article, "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among

the several states, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, *three fifths of all other persons.*" These passages are pregnant of meaning in relation to the subject of slavery. So is the following, in article IV. "No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." Not only was slavery thus sanctioned by the constitution, but it was subsequently extended and perpetuated, by the admission into the union of new states with the privilege of slavery therein. And it is not strange that the people of the southern states, whose climate was so peculiarly adapted to the African constitution and African labor, and whose labor had been, in fact, through the operation of the above causes, for a hundred years performed by Africans, should become attached to an institution coeval with their earliest recollections, and connected with all their ideas and notions of political and domestic economy. It is not wonderful that they should cling to it with pertinacity, as the chief engine of their producing importance, and as lying at the foundation of their wealth.

Most of the northern states have, in later years, passed laws for the abolition of slavery. Pennsylvania took the lead. On the 24th of February, 1820, in New-Jersey, the act was passed which gave freedom to every child born of slave parents subsequent to the 4th July, 1804, the males on arriving at twenty-five years, and the females at twenty-one years of age; and under the operation of this act slavery has almost disappeared from the state. By the last census (1810) there were in the United States, 386,245 free colored persons of African descent, (more than the whole population of New-Jersey,) and 2,487,213 slaves.

CHAPTER IV.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

THE scheme of African Colonization originated in England with Granville Sharp, who, in the early part of his career, as a lawyer, had interested himself in the case of the negro Somerset, which was conducted by him entirely at his own expense. In 1772 he procured the famous decision of the twelve judges of England, by which it became the glory of her philanthropists to boast,

"Slaves cannot breathe in England."

Dr. Smeatham, after a residence of four years in Africa, having made selection of Sierra Leone as a fit place for a colony, returned to Europe to concert measures with the friends of colonization for commencing a settlement. But he died in 1786, before the completion of

any of his schemes. In that year, Mr. Sharp, assisted by Wilberforce, Clarkson, and others, procured a subscription of a few thousand pounds as a fund for assisting some destitute blacks who were found wandering about in London, to settle in Sierra Leone. These blacks were among the slaves who had taken refuge in the British army during the war of the American revolution; and who, on the return of the troops, accompanied them to England. Strange that Englishmen, now, can see no good reason for the colonization of the American free negroes! The gentlemen above alluded to, procured from the native chiefs a cession of a considerable district of land for the settlement of their little colony. The British government assumed the expense of transporting the blacks, and of supplying them with necessaries for the first six or eight months of their residence in Africa. They arrived in the beginning of 1787, and after various disasters, and some disturbance with the natives, they founded the town of Granville in 1791. They were soon after joined by another company of blacks from Nova Scotia, who had also escaped from slavery during the American war, and were in number nearly twelve hundred. The climate of the north disagreed with them; and hearing of the new colony of Sierra Leone, they procured from government a free passage to that country, and settled the town of Freetown. In 1794, this infant settlement was visited by a French squadron, which destroyed an immense amount of property belonging to the Sierra Leone company, and the settlers, and which well nigh ruined the enterprize, to the great joy of the slave dealers, who from the beginning viewed the colony with an invidious eye. In 1800, a new accession was made to the colony, of the MAROONS from Jamaica. Parliament frequently voted large sums for the sustentation of the emigrants, and, in 1803, upon the suggestion of the ministry, the Sierra Leone company surrendered the civil and military power to the government. About the same time, the Church Missionary society was formed, principally with a view to teach christianity to the colonists of Sierra Leone, and the surrounding natives. The colony has since gone on with increased prosperity, and is now the depot of a very profitable commerce for British capitalists.

In America, the late Dr. Thornton, of Washington city, so early as 1787, originated the idea of colonizing the free people of color in Africa. In order to procure emigrants, he published an address to the free people of color in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, inviting them to accompany him to Africa. His project failed for want of funds, but the doctor always cherished the idea, and was among the first managers of the American Colonization society.

The evils of slavery had long been seen and lamented by many of the wisest and most reflecting men of Maryland and Virginia. Before the present unhappy excitement was produced, (says Dr. Alexander, to whom we are indebted, through the columns of the Newark Daily Advertiser, for much of the present chapter,) it would have been difficult to find a well-informed man, in either of these states, who would not frankly confess that the whole system was wrong, and ought to be removed, if possible. But here was the difficulty. What shall be done with them? Where shall we send them? Laws allowing uncon-

ditional emancipation existed in Virginia from 1786 to 1792, during which time, at least 10,000 slaves were set free. Their destitute and disadvantageous condition led reflecting men to cast about for some comfortable home for them. At first, attention was directed to some territory in the west. This plan was advocated by Mr. Jefferson as early as 1777; and also, at a very early day, by William Craighead, esquire, and in later times by Rev. Samuel J. Mills, whose subsequent services in the Liberian enterprise can never be forgotten. In 1801, the legislature of Virginia, in secret session, requested Mr. Monroe, then governor of that state, to apply to the president of the United States to negotiate for a suitable territory in Africa for the colonization of free blacks. Mr. Jefferson, who was then president of the United States, opened negotiations on the subject with Great Britain and Portugal; but finally had to inform the governor of Virginia that all his efforts had failed; and there the matter rested until after the peace of 1815. The scheme was not abandoned, however; although no practicable mode of carrying it into execution presented itself until after that epoch. That it still occupied the minds of individuals is evident from a letter on this subject, dated January 21st, 1811, addressed by Mr. Jefferson to John Lynd. He says:

“You have asked my opinion on the proposition of Ann Mifflin, to take measures for procuring on the coast of Africa, an establishment to which the people of color of these United States might from time to time, be colonized under the auspices of different governments. Having long ago made up my mind on this subject, I have no hesitation in saying, that I have ever thought *that* the most desirable measure which could be adopted for gradually drawing off this part of our population—most advantageous for themselves, as well as for us; going from a country possessing all the useful arts, they might be the means of transplanting them among the inhabitants of Africa; and would thus carry back to the country of their origin, the seeds of civilization, which might render their sojournment here a blessing in the end to that country. Nothing is more to be wished than that the United States would themselves undertake to make such an establishment on the coast of Africa.”

The first efficient effort made on the subject of African colonization, was the institution of the American Colonization society. The honor of originating this society undoubtedly belongs to the Rev. Dr. Robert Finley, then of Baskenridge, in New-Jersey. He may possibly have heard of what had been done in the Virginia assembly; but the plan of a distinct voluntary association was his own. “Few men in our day,” says Dr. Alexander, “possessed piety so ardent as that which burned in the bosom of Dr. Finley. We recollect to have met him one day in Princeton, when his zeal to be doing something which might redound to the lasting benefit of the world and the church was strongly manifested. In speaking of some devoted and successful missionaries and philanthropists, he said—that he was mortified and ashamed to think that he had lived to such an age as he had reached, without having done more for God and his generation, and concluded by expressing a strong resolution that, in time to come, he would endeavor to accomplish more

than he had done. Some time afterwards, when we next saw Dr. Finley, he was full of the scheme for colonizing the free people of color on the coast of Africa. His whole heart appeared to be in the enterprise, and he was surprised and disappointed to find that his friends were unable, at once, to enter into it with the same zeal which he did. We did not, however, oppose his views, nor attempt to dissuade him to relinquish the object as visionary; we saw no evil in it, and we did not know what good might result from it in favor of the African race. No coldness, no indifference, or opposition, could damp the generous ardor of his mind. His purpose was fully fixed to make the effort; and he saw no obstacles in the way which appeared insurmountable."

Dr. Finley was born and educated at Princeton, in New-Jersey. Having devoted himself to the ministry, he was called and ordained pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at Baskenridge, where he established one of the most popular high schools that ever existed in the state. The Frelinghuysens, the Southards, and many others who have since become distinguished in the senate and the pulpit, in this as well as in other states, here received the first impulses of their honorable career. Many of these still live, and recur with grateful emotions, to the wise counsels of their beloved instructor, and the mild and maternal influences to good, of his estimable wife, who was a daughter of the Rev. James Caldwell of revolutionary memory, and sister of Elias B. Caldwell, esquire, late of Washington city. After having, with all faithfulness and prudence, discharged the arduous duties of pastor and teacher for upwards of twenty years, Dr. Finley's attention was called to the abject condition of the free people of color of the United States. His sympathies were excited in their behalf, and his mind exercised in endeavoring to devise some mode of ameliorating their condition. Though nominally free, they enjoyed none of the privileges of freemen. Subject to an invincible prejudice, the effect of their color and their former slavery, their social elevation in this country appeared hopeless. It was natural that a mind anxiously directed to the subject, should come to the conclusion that nothing could effectually raise them, but their removal to some territory where they could be located by themselves, placed on an equality with all around them, and cast upon their own resources; where they might possess an interest in the soil, exercise all the rights of freemen, make their own laws, govern themselves, and take a stand among the nations of the earth. Dr. Finley settled upon the plan of colonization in Africa. He could not suppose that they would have any reluctance to remove from a country where every circumstance about them served but to remind them of their degradation. He corresponded on the subject with several distinguished persons, and conversed with his personal friends. He seems to have formed the plan of a voluntary society as early as the beginning of the year 1815. In a letter of February 15th of that year, to P. Mumford, esquire, of the city of New-York, he says: "The state of the *free blacks* has very much occupied my mind. Could not the *rich and benevolent* devise means to form a colony on some part of the coast of Africa, similar to the one at Sierra Leone, which might gradually induce many of the free blacks to go and settle, devising for them the means of getting there, and of pro-

section and support until they were established?" He wrote an essay on the subject and published it in pamphlet form. Finally, so full had he become of his scheme, that he determined on going to Washington whilst Congress was in session, to test its popularity and practicability. He started in November, 1816, and having obtained an introduction to the President, heads of departments, and many members of both houses of Congress, he freely communicated his projects and pressed their practicability and advantages. At the outset, his scheme obtained but little favor; it was thought visionary and impracticable. But the Doctor's zeal and energy were not discouraged. He republished his essay on "*The Colonization of Free Blacks in Africa.*" Before setting out for Washington, a public meeting (the first ever held on the subject of a society for the purpose) had been held at Princeton, New-Jersey. No great number attended. Dr. Finley explained his views, and observations corroborative of his statements were made by others, and some lively interest was excited in behalf of the cause among the professors of the college and theological seminary and others, as well as a number of the society of Friends, who were present. While at Washington, he procured a public meeting to consider of the subject. It was held December 24th, 1816. Its attendance was principally induced out of respect for Dr. Finley, through the solicitation of his friends, and from motives of curiosity. Henry Clay was appointed chairman, and Elias B. Caldwell secretary of the meeting. Mr. Clay opened the proceedings by an appropriate address. The subject was fully discussed; those who were wavering became confirmed in favor of the project, the skeptical became converts, and the meeting ultimately resolved that it was expedient to form *a society for colonizing the free people of color, by their own consent, in Africa.* A committee was appointed to draft a constitution, and their report was considered by an adjourned meeting on the 29th of the same month. Many gentlemen from Alexandria and Georgetown attended, as well as the members of Congress generally. A constitution was adopted, and the society organized by the appointment of Hon. Bushrod Washington president, and Elias B. Caldwell, esquire, corresponding secretary.

Thus was instituted an organization of benevolence which resulted in the establishment of the colony at Liberia, the planting of civilization and christianity on the African coast, and the beginning of a series of events that promise immeasurable good to that benighted continent, as well as to a large class of our American population. Notwithstanding the opposition to this colony which fanaticism has inspired in the minds of the colored people of America themselves, we look forward with confidence to the time when Liberia will be a country of universal attraction to them, and when the flood of emigration from this country will be as strong as that which now pours upon it from the states of western Europe.

We must be indulged with a short notice of the subsequent career of Dr. Finley. Immediately after the organization of the American Colonization society, he returned to New-Jersey, highly gratified with the success of his efforts, and soon after repaired to Trenton, where the legislature of this state was then in session, with a view to organize a

New-Jersey auxiliary colonization society. After encountering some opposition, and more indifference, he effected his object; a society was formed, and officers appointed for the ensuing year: but there is no evidence that this society ever went into operation—probably from the circumstance that it lost the efforts of its principal founder. Dr. Finley had received an invitation to take charge of the University of Georgia, at Athens in that state. He accepted it, and in May, 1817, removed with his family to Athens, and entered upon the duties of his office. A vacation soon succeeding, and the situation of the institution requiring an increase of its funds, Dr. F. undertook, personally, to solicit aid in its behalf, and for that purpose visited various sections of the state. He was led into some of the southern counties during the sickly season, where he imbibed the seeds of a disease, which, at length, subdued his constitution, and he closed his career of usefulness on the 3d of October of the same year. He was a true christian in theory and practice; he lived beloved, and died lamented by all who knew him. Much of his spirit was inherited by his children. One of his sons has spent the prime of life in advancing the cause of African colonization, having induced the formation of many of the societies which now exist in the United States. Another early devoted himself to the missionary cause, went out as a teacher to Africa; whilst there, received the appointment of governor of the newly established colony of Mississippi; and whilst yet in the prime of manhood, and in the discharge of his laborious duties, was waylaid and murdered by two of the natives, who expected to find a sum of money about his person. His remains lie buried in the cemetery at Bassa Cove, but no monument marks the spot where they rest.

Some circumstances had occurred previous to the formation of the American Colonization society, which were calculated to interest the public in the subject. During the year 1815, Paul Cuffee, a wealthy colored man of New-England, transported, in his own vessel, and at his own expense, about forty free blacks from Boston to Sierra Leone, and colonized them there. His enthusiasm in behalf of his colored brethren had inspired many a benevolent mind with an ardent desire to ameliorate their condition.

The proceedings of the Virginia assembly had remained secret until the year 1816, when general Charles F. Mercer, being a member of the legislature, resumed the subject, and obtained their consent to some new resolutions which he proposed. Having made the discovery of the secret proceedings, the project there contemplated made a deep impression on his mind. It being too late in the session to attempt any immediate action, he concerted with Francis S. Key of Georgetown, and Elias B. Caldwell of Washington, a plan of operations. In a tour through the northern states that summer, he made known the former action of the Virginia legislature, and explained his own plans, receiving every where, as he himself says, promises of pecuniary aid and active co-operation, on the condition that he should renew a similar proposition at the ensuing legislature. In December, 1816, in contemplation of the formation of the American Colonization society, he introduced a resolution (which passed almost unanimously) asking the aid of the general government to procure in Africa, or elsewhere, beyond the

limits of the United States, a territory on which to colonize the free people of color, who might be disposed to avail themselves of such an asylum, and such slaves as their masters might please to emancipate.

Under auspices like these, the American Colonization society commenced its existence, and from that time concentrated in its operations a large share of American benevolence, which future historians will celebrate as one of the most important manifestations of the humanity of the present age.

The society soon received from all directions the most flattering promises of co-operation. The house of delegates of Maryland, in January, 1818, by a unanimous vote, recommended to the general government "the expediency of procuring through negotiation, by cession, or purchase, a tract of country on the western coast of Africa, for the colonization of the free people of color of the United States." The legislature of Tennessee instructed their representatives in congress to aid the general government "in devising and carrying into effect a plan having for its object the colonizing in some distant country the free people of color," &c. The ecclesiastical bodies of the country, also, gave the society their almost unanimous sanction, and urged upon the benevolent in their respective connections its hearty support. Auxiliary societies were also soon formed in many of the states; within the first year they were organized in New-Jersey, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Virginia and Ohio. But we shall reserve the leading operations of the parent society, which for some time, at least, concentrated the efforts of all, for the next chapter.

CHAPTER V.

OPERATIONS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

No sooner had the desire of elevating, by rendering free and independent, that portion of the African race whose fates had cast them upon our shores, expressed itself in the concentrated and visible form of the American Colonization society, than a thousand hearts responded to the wisdom of the design, and a thousand hands were offered to strengthen the organization and carry forward the enterprize. Men of the highest standing for piety, talents and official dignity, of every party in politics, and every denomination in religion, lent it their efficient support. The scheme received the universal approbation of the wise and good. The main and only direct object of the society, from the first, was "to colonize in Africa, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in the United States. But various beneficial results were expected to flow, collaterally, from the accomplishment of this object; and such results as recommended the project to various temperaments, and various interests. If the society should succeed in

establishing a flourishing colony on the coast of Africa, several advantages were looked for to be attained. The condition of the emigrants would be elevated and improved, the seeds of civilization and religion would be planted in Africa, and the slave-trade would be repressed wherever the settlements of such colony should occupy the coast.

With this prospect of usefulness, and these promises of efficient support, the society commenced its operations. It was hoped, at first, that the Federal Government would extend its protection to the enterprise, and assume the responsibility of conducting and sustaining it.

The resolutions of the legislature of Virginia, it has been seen, contemplated the action of the general government; and the Colonization society, soon after its formation, presented a memorial to Congress, requesting that body to take measures for colonizing the free people of color on the western coast of Africa. The memorial was referred to a selected committee, who reported at length, and in a very able manner, in favor of the views of the society. Congress, however, did not decide on the report, but left it to have its salutary influence on the public mind, without any legislative interference. The active and direct co-operation of the general government has never been elicited in behalf of the scheme, although very important indirect aid has been extended to the operations of the society in various ways. Some of the state governments, however, as we shall presently see, have manifested a disposition to engage in the work.

At an early period after the organization of the society, the board of managers took measures to have the African coast explored, in order to determine on the location of a colony. For this purpose they appointed the Rev. Samuel J. Mills as their agent in this expedition, some time in July, 1817. Mr. Mills, whose whole heart was in the work, aware of the arduous nature of the undertaking, desired to have a companion to enable him the more effectually to fulfil this commission, and to share with him the responsibility. This privilege was granted to him, and he selected the Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, sometime professor of mathematics in Burlington College, Vt. In a letter to that gentleman, on the subject, dated July 30th, 1817, he says, "it is the wish of the board to employ two men as agents, to go to England, and thence to Africa, to Sierra Leone, and to some other places adjacent to that settlement, for the purpose of obtaining information to lay before Congress at their next session, or the succeeding one, which shall enable the general government to act definitely, and with decision, in aid of their object. Should the information which may be obtained in England and Africa, be favorable, they expect that Congress will send a national vessel, with the proper persons, to Africa, to ascertain what parts of the west coast of that continent would be best calculated for the free people of color; and also to make purchases of the natives, and open negotiations with the European governments who now claim territory on the coast. The board of managers will likewise exert all their influence with Congress to put an entire stop to the slave trade, at least as far as Americans are engaged in the traffic. They wish their agents to obtain for them all the information they can on this subject, both in England and Africa. Whatever information shall be obtained,

calculated to induce our government to take measures to suppress this traffic, will be presented to Congress by the board. The board have received a letter from THOMAS CLARKSON, (England,) expressing his satisfaction with their measures, and recommending the country called Sherbro, (an island,) fifty leagues down the coast from Sierra Leone, as a very proper place for a colony. It is his opinion that that part of the coast does not fall within the limits of any European government, and may be purchased of the natives. He states the soil to be rich, the water good, and the natives friendly."

This extract shows something of the objects and aims of the society at that period. The agents set sail for London November 16th, 1817, where they were to endeavor to obtain the aid and concurrence of the African institution, and the colonial department, in obtaining facilities at Sierra Leone for successfully executing their commission. Having succeeded in this object, they embarked for Africa in February, 1818, and anchored in the Sierra Leone river March 22d. From thence they proceeded down the African coast as far as the island of Sherbro. They had land offered them by several chiefs, and a disposition was manifested by many of the natives favorable to their object. They returned to Sierra Leone May 7th, and on the 22d embarked for the United States by the way of England. The devoted Mills died on the passage, June 16th, 1818. He and his associate had kept a journal of their proceedings, however, and a full report was made by Mr. Burgess to the board of managers.

The Colonization society, in their annual report, in January, 1819, in reference to the tour of Messrs. Mills and Burgess, say: "The recent mission to Africa leaves no room to doubt that a suitable territory on the coast of that continent may be obtained for the contemplated colony, at a less expense than had been anticipated." They say further: "continued assurances have been received by the board in the last year, of the readiness of the free people of color in the United States to avail themselves of their contemplated asylum, whenever a suitable territory for its erection shall have been procured."

On the 23d of January, 1819, Messrs. E. B. Caldwell, Walter Jones and F. S. Key, a committee of the society, and in obedience to the society's instructions, laid before the House of Representatives an account of the doings of the society, and of the mission of Messrs. Mills and Burgess. After stating the facility with which the scheme of African colonization might, in all probability, be consummated, they say: "It is now reduced to the single question, whether the undertaking shall be adopted and patronized by the government, so as to become essentially national in its means and objects; or whether its ultimate success is to depend upon the responsibility and exertions of individuals." In this document they call the attention of Congress to the flagrant and notorious violation of the prohibitory laws of the United States and other nations in regard to the slave trade.

Although this appeal did not produce, as we have before intimated, any direct assumption of the colonization enterprise by Congress, yet it undoubtedly had its weight in suggesting and promoting the passage of the act of March 3d, 1819, whereby the president was "authorized

to make such regulations and arrangements as he might deem expedient, for the safe keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, as might be [recaptured from slavers by the armed vessels of the United States, as directed by the act;] and to appoint a proper person or persons, residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color."

The reason that this act became necessary, was this. There were laws, before that time, against the slave trade; e. g. the law of 1807. But when slaves were rescued under that law, by our men-of-war, they were to be brought into the United States "subject to any regulations, not contravening the law, which the legislatures of the several states or territories might thereafter make, for disposing of them." Now Georgia, in 1817, enacted, that all negroes brought into that state under the said act of Congress, should be claimed by a person to be appointed by the governor, taken to Milledgeville, and there sold, after sixty days public notice. So that the law of Congress abolishing the slave trade, became a solemn mockery. The negroes were reduced to slavery after all. The act of 1819, therefore, was intended to remedy the evil, by providing for the disposal of these recaptured Africans. Although Congress has never recognized the plan of colonization, in accordance with the expressed wishes of several state legislatures, and the original expectation of the founders and friends of the Colonization society, yet the above mentioned act authorized a collateral measure so nearly identified with it, that the society resolved to improve the advantage which was thus offered to it, and determined to make the station of the government agency the site of the colonial settlement, and to incorporate in the settlement all the blacks delivered over by our ships of war to our American agent, as soon as the requisite preparations could be made for their accommodation.

On the 8th of January, 1820, the Rev. Samuel Bacon, an Episcopal clergyman of Pennsylvania, received from the President of the United States the appointment of government agent under the aforesaid act. Mr. John P. Bankson was afterwards united with him in the agency, and Dr. Samuel A. Crozer was appointed by the Colonization society as their agent to act in concert with them. The government determined to send a transport and a sloop of war to the coast of Africa, for carrying out the agents and as many mechanics and laborers as might be necessary to prepare a receptacle for any persons that might be liberated from American slave ships. The Cyane sloop of war was put in commission, and the Elizabeth, a merchant ship, was chartered for the service. The government agreed to receive on board the Elizabeth, such free blacks recommended by the society, as might be required for the purposes of the agency. Thirty families, consisting of eighty-nine individuals, were selected from a large number that offered, for the purpose. This expedition set sail from New-York, in February, 1820, under official instructions to make the island of Sherbro their first destination, and either there, or in some more eligible position, to plant grain, &c., and proceed to erect cottages for the accommodation of themselves and at least three hundred captured Africans.

The island of Sherbro is on the west coast of Africa, south of Sierra Leone, and north of Liberia, and was visited, as we have stated, by Mills and Burgess, who found there a settlement of colored colonists under John Kizzell. Kizzell had come to Sierra Leone from Nova Scotia, in the manner stated in a former chapter; and in the enlargement of his views, and devotion to the welfare of his race, was considered a second Paul Cuffee. Through his influence, it was expected that a suitable tract of land for a colony could be obtained. Hence the destination of this expedition.

Suffice it to say that, during this year, (1820,) the agents and emigrants were landed on Sherbro, and experienced a dreadful mortality from various untoward causes. The agents all became victims to fatigue and the climate.

Early the next year, (1821,) two more government agents, Rev. E. Bacon, brother of the former agent, and Mr. Winn, and also two agents of the society, Rev. Joseph Andrews and Mr. C. Wiltberger, were sent out in the brig *Nautilus* with a further number of emigrants, and landed at Sierra Leone. Messrs. Andrews and Bacon proceeded down the coast, in search of a suitable site for a colony, as far as the Bassa country, (now near the centre of Liberia,) but returned without making any definite arrangements; although the disposition of the native chiefs appeared encouraging to their enterprise.

In November of the same year, Dr. Ayres, another agent, was sent out, with instructions to proceed down the coast in search of a suitable place for a settlement. Capt. Stockton, with the schooner *Alligator*, being ordered to the coast of Africa, with instructions to assist Dr. Ayres, they proceeded together as far as Cape Montserado, about 250 miles from Sierra Leone, and after urging negotiations with the chiefs for several days, they finally succeeded by the address and firmness of captain Stockton, in obtaining a valuable tract of land, including the Cape itself. To this place Dr. Ayres conveyed the emigrants from Sierra Leone, and thus laid the foundation of the town of Monrovia, and the colony of Liberia, in the beginning of the year 1822.

Since that time, notwithstanding various reverses, occasioned by sickness and war, the almost necessary concomitants of a new colony on a barbarous coast, the colony has gone on, step by step, from one degree of strength and prosperity to another; constantly enlarging its territory, and receiving new accessions to its numbers. Besides the voluntary emigration from the United States, and the recaptured Africans who have been sent to Liberia by government, a great number of the natives have become attached to the arts of civilized life, and have been incorporated into the body politic of the colony. The extent of country at present embraced within its boundaries, is about three hundred miles in length along the coast from the Gallinas river to Cape Palmas, and from twenty to thirty and forty miles in breadth.

Liberia has, at present, a population of nearly 5000 American colonists and descendants of colonists; there are within its jurisdiction about 30,000 natives, some of whom are gradually adopting the manners and customs of the colonists, and endeavoring to procure an education for their children. It contains nine settlements or towns; and

its territory, acquired by purchase, contains nearly 500,000 acres of good land, and other large tracts can be easily obtained in the same way. The government is modeled after our own. The common law, as expounded by Blackstone, together with such statutes as the colonial legislature enact, is the law of the land. Four printing-presses and eighteen schools are in operation; twenty-one churches are organized, and more than thirty ordained ministers are engaged in religious teaching. Agriculture is thriving and greatly extending. The trade of the colony is considerable, the colonists themselves owning several schooners and other vessels, by which they carry on a profitable coasting trade; besides which, the colonies are constantly visited by British and American vessels for the purposes of commerce. Such is, at present, the condition of the African colony of Liberia; the whole of which, except the settlement at Cape Palmas, is under the protection of the American Colonization society. Cape Palmas continues under the care of the Maryland state society, and has a separate government of its own, administered by Mr. Russworm, a colored man of high character.

Those who wish to see a good compendious history of the colony from its origin to the year 1838, inclusive, may be gratified by procuring the "History," &c. of Judge Wilkeson, published at Washington in 1839.

We have not space to give any further account of the operations of the American society; or of the formation and operations of the several state societies. Several of these were organized soon after the institution of the parent society, and have been most efficient and indispensable aids in the accomplishment of its enterprize. By the present constitution of the American society, which has received the concurrence and adoption of all the local societies, (with the exception of that of Maryland,) its board of directors is composed of delegates from the several state societies; each society, contributing not less than \$1000 annually to the common treasury, being entitled to two delegates; and each society that supports a colony of three hundred souls, to three delegates; and any individual contributing \$1000 is a director for life. The society and board of directors meet annually at Washington, the third Tuesday of January, and the board have power to organize and administer a general government for Liberia, to provide a uniform code of laws, and manage the general affairs of colonization throughout the United States, except within the states that have planted colonies. They appoint, annually, an executive committee of five, and such officers as they deem necessary. The expenses of the general government in Africa are borne by the society. The board of directors have the exclusive right to acquire territory, negotiate treaties with the tribes, and appropriate the territory and define the limits of the colonies.

CHAPTER VI.

COLONIZATION MEASURES IN NEW-JERSEY.

SHORTLY after the commencement of actual operations by the American Colonization society, a New-Jersey auxiliary society was organized; also several subordinate auxiliaries in different parts of the state, of which, for want of the necessary information, the writer has it not in his power to give any particular account. Anterior to April, 1838, these societies had all ceased to act, or acted very inefficiently. This inaction was generally understood to be consequent on the embarrassed circumstances of the parent society;—the friends of the enterprise in New-Jersey, being indisposed to contribute money which would not aid the society in any efficient measures of colonization, but be absorbed in the payment of the old debts of the society.* A disposition, however, still existed to contribute to carry on the enterprise, and to pay the old debts, as a distinct measure, if the money to be contributed would be applied directly to some new measure of colonization.

AGENCY.

The executive committee of the New-Jersey Colonization society, in February, 1838, appointed William Halsey, of Newark, colonization agent for New-Jersey. In accordance with the views which appeared to be entertained by the friends of the enterprise in New-Jersey, three several subscriptions were prepared and circulated, copies of which, with the names of the respective subscribers and the amounts subscribed, will be found No. I. of the Appendix.

The first subscription proposed, among other things, to organize a Newark Auxiliary Colonization society, as soon as three hundred persons would pledge themselves to become members of the society, to pay one dollar at the time of subscribing, and one dollar annually for the benefit of the enterprise; which number being obtained to the subscription, a preparatory meeting was held pursuant to public notice, on the 27th June, 1838, and an adjourned meeting on the Thursday following. An account of their proceedings will be found No. II. of the Appendix. The proceedings of those meetings were published in pamphlet form, with "*A Sketch of Colonization*," and one thousand copies distributed.

It was proposed, in the second subscription, to take immediate measures to complete the organization of "The New-Jersey Colonization society," and to organize auxiliary societies in different parts of the state; and to aid in these measures, and in collecting necessary funds

* This indebtedness was in a great measure attributable to measures of independent colonization, which had been adopted by the New-York and Pennsylvania and Maryland Colonization societies. The former of which, in December, 1832, located a colony at Grand Bassa, in Africa, and the latter a colony at Capo Palmas, in February, 1834. Which measures had the effect to divert the streams of benevolence which had sustained the parent society.

for that purpose, to constitute a general agent for New-Jersey; the funds to be applied—under the direction of the New-Jersey Colonization society, and under the protection of some existing colony in Africa—to transferring from New-Jersey to Africa free persons of color, if such could be found in the state willing to go there, and if not, free persons of color from any other state in the union; to constitute a settlement to be called *New-Jersey*, or to such other colonization purposes as the New-Jersey Colonization society should direct. As the particular measures contemplated in this subscription did not require the immediate aid of funds, the amounts subscribed were made payable on the first Tuesday of September then next following, and which, with very few exceptions, have been paid.

The third subscription is of like tenor with the last mentioned, with the difference that the amounts subscribed were payable immediately, and the subscribers agreed to become members of one or the other of the societies before mentioned.

The reorganization of the New-Jersey Colonization society having been considered necessary by the friends of the enterprise in New-Jersey, a convention for that purpose was held, pursuant to public notice, at Trenton, on the 10th July, 1838. A new constitution was adopted and the society organized under it by the appointment of its officers for the ensuing year. A copy of the proceedings of the convention and of the constitution adopted, are No. III. of the Appendix.

By a resolution of the convention it was recommended to the executive committee to appoint a general agent or agents to advance the colonization cause in New-Jersey. William Halsey, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Jeremiah C. Garthwaite, John P. Jackson and James Hague, of Newark, and Rev. David Magie and John J. Bryant, of Elizabeth-Town, were appointed the executive committee. The executive committee held their first meeting at Newark, at which William Halsey was appointed chairman and John P. Jackson secretary. The appointment of a colonization agent for New-Jersey was a subject of consideration with the committee—the former acting agent declining to accept the appointment. Its further consideration was postponed until some fit person could be obtained for the purpose—the former agent consenting to act until this could be effected. There being no particular business in prospect requiring the attention of the committee, they committed the general management of any business that might arise to the chairman and general agent of the society, giving assurances of their advice and aid whenever required.

The honorable Samuel Wilkeson, general agent of the American Colonization society, whose distinguished efficient and gratuitous services entitle him to the gratitude of the friends of the enterprise and of its subjects, suggested a plan of purchasing a vessel to be employed as a regular packet between the United States and Liberia, to be navigated by persons of color; which was approved by the friends of colonization generally, and especially by the Newark auxiliary and New-Jersey colonization societies, to whom he submitted it in person, with his reasons in favor of it. The New-Jersey Colonization society, at their annual meeting at Trenton, in November, 1838, by resolution appropri-

ted one thousand dollars in aid of the project. For the proceedings of this meeting, see Appendix, No. IV.

The general agent of the American Colonization society, desirous to obtain further aid in New-Jersey, as well in favor of colonization generally as of his particular project, applied to the acting agent in New-Jersey for his assistance, and an arrangement was made between them, the terms of which are contained in a power and certificate signed by the general agent, copies of which are No. V. of the Appendix ; by which it was agreed that the New-Jersey Colonization society should contribute fifteen hundred dollars, being one fourth of the purchase money of the ship *Saluda*, and that the general agent, who gave his own responsibility for the whole purchase money, and took the bill of sale of the vessel in his own name, should hold the one equal fourth part of the said vessel in trust for the New-Jersey Colonization society, but for the uses for which she was purchased. The agent thus constituted under the general agent of the American Colonization society, prepared and circulated a subscription in accordance with his undertaking, a copy of which, with the names and amounts annexed, are No. VI. of the Appendix.

Dr. Ezekiel Skinner, of Connecticut, who had for more than two years acted as physician and agent under the American Colonization society in Liberia, having recently returned to the United States, was employed for a short time by the general agent to aid in soliciting funds in New-Jersey for the American Colonization society. He visited several towns in the state, delivered public addresses upon the subject of colonization, and the condition of the colonies in Liberia. He obtained some small collections, and pledges for different amounts, in the city of Burlington and in Mount Holly. On account of the former, two hundred dollars were remitted by Charles Kinsey, esquire, to the agent in New-Jersey ; and of the latter twenty-six dollars were received and paid to the agent at Washington. Of the monies collected by Dr. Skinner, after deducting the compensation for his services as agreed upon by the general agent, he paid the balance of thirty-four dollars to the agent in New-Jersey. Dr. Warner was also employed by the general agent to assist in obtaining aid for the American Colonization society in New-Jersey. The account of his collections was settled by him with the general agent at Washington. There appear to have been various amounts received at Washington by the society from contributors in New-Jersey, beside those received through the society and agent of New-Jersey. A copy of the account thereof, as furnished by the corresponding secretary, is exhibit No. XI. of the Appendix.

In addition to the collections and pledges before mentioned, the *ladies* of eight several congregations in New-Jersey contributed in each of the congregations the sum of twenty-five dollars, to constitute the ministers of their respective congregations members for life of the New Jersey Colonization society, viz. : the Rev. Mr. Eddy of the first Presbyterian church, the Rev. Mr. Cheever of the second, the Rev. Mr. Treat of the third, and the Rev. Mr. Hoover of the Central church ; the Rev. Mr. Wells of the Dutch Reformed, and the Rev. Mr. Henderson of Trinity church—all of Newark ; the Rev. Mr. Shafer of Newton,

Sussex county, and the Rev. Mr. Yeomans of the city of Trenton. The ladies of those congregations thus adding, by their benevolent contributions, two hundred dollars to the funds of the New-Jersey Colonization society for the benefit of the enterprise.

Understanding that early in the enterprise of colonization, a subscription in aid of it had been made by upwards of seventy benevolent individuals, of one thousand dollars each, payable in ten equal annual instalments—one of whom was a distinguished friend and patron of colonization then resident in New-Jersey—which measure had been very effective in sustaining the enterprise; the acting agent in New-Jersey, in imitation of this great example, prepared and circulated a subscription of one hundred dollars for each subscriber, payable in ten equal annual instalments of ten dollars each, on the 4th day of July—to be computed from July, 1839. The hope was entertained that a similar measure would be adopted in each of the different states in the union, and that a sufficient amount of funds would be secured to enable the American Colonization society to prosecute the enterprise successfully for ten years, and that at the end of that term the colonists would be enabled to prosecute it on their own account. To this subscription one hundred and thirty-four names have been obtained, besides two for one thousand dollars each, and seven of fifty dollars; also, four of one hundred dollars and one of fifty dollars, payable in like instalments in printing.

In supplying the colonists in Liberia with the necessary articles for their use, as well as for exchange with the natives for the products of their country, it had been found that various articles of the manufacture of New-Jersey could be beneficially furnished by the society, and that the extension of the colonies and their commerce with the natives would create a considerable market for articles manufactured in New-Jersey; the interest of the manufacturer, combining with his benevolence, presented an additional inducement to contribute to the enterprise. An understanding was therefore had with some of the subscribers, manufacturers, that the society, if they desired it, would receive the amount of the instalments as they became due upon their subscriptions, in these manufactured articles at the customary prices, and in case the society wanted a greater amount of these articles, they would purchase them in preference from the subscribers provided they would supply them upon equally favorable terms with others. The names of those subscribers are designated upon the subscription by the letter *m* affixed to their respective names. A copy of this subscription, with the names annexed, is No. VII. of the Appendix.

In July, 1840, the acting agent in New-Jersey, at the request of the general agent of the American Colonization society, in behalf of the New-Jersey society, put on board the ship *Saluda*, then lying in New-York, about to sail for Liberia, about two thousand dollars in amount, of articles all manufactured in New-Jersey. A copy of the certificate of the general agent of this fact, is No. VIII. of the Appendix.

Measures having been taken to perpetuate in Liberia the names of several of the distinguished patrons of the colonization enterprise, the name of the Rev. Robert Finley, the acknowledged projector of the plan of colonizing the free people of color of the United States by their

own consent in Africa, by means of the American Colonization society, appeared not to be known there except in story. The friends of colonization in New-Jersey, considering it due to his memory that his name should be perpetuated in that land where the benefits of the enterprise were fast disclosing, coincided in opinion with a distinguished correspondent of the biographer of Dr. Finley, who, in writing upon this subject, remarked, "If this colony should ever be formed in Africa, great injustice will be done to Mr. Finley, if, in the history of it, his name be not mentioned as the first mover, and if some town or district in the colony be not called Finley." And, as the purchase of additional territory was one of the most important measures which could be adopted by the society for the security and extension of the colonies in Africa, the acting agent in New-Jersey thought fit, with the approbation of the executive committee, to open and circulate a subscription to raise the means of purchasing a tract of land in Africa, in the name of the American Colonization society, to be called *New-Jersey*, and to locate thereon a town to be called Finley; the funds to be placed in the hands of the executive committee of the New-Jersey society. The object of this subscription having been duly communicated to governor Buchanan in Liberia, and to the general agent at Washington, it was understood that the American Colonization society would make the desired purchase as soon as practicable. But causes unknown to the agent delayed its accomplishment, and the circulation of the subscription was suspended until assurances should be received that the purchase could be made. Governor Buchanan, some time previous to his lamented death, made the purchase for the American Colonization society, of a large tract of land, extending from the ocean along the St. Paul's river opposite the colony of Monrovia. He was instructed by the general agent at Washington, to lay off the same in several tracts—one of them, lying on the river, to be called *New-Jersey*. The acting agent in New-Jersey, receiving assurances of this purchase and instruction, renewed the circulation of the subscription; requesting governor Buchanan, when the tract should be laid off for New-Jersey, to locate a town thereon on the most eligible site, upon a plan forwarded to him, and to transmit the survey to the agent, who would be prepared to pay to the American Colonization society the expenses of survey and cost of the land, which were to be proportioned to the quantity and cost of the whole tract. The communication of the acting agent in New-Jersey did not arrive in Liberia until after the death of governor Buchanan.—Nothing has since been heard from Liberia, or from the society at Washington, respecting the matter. One hundred and fifty dollars have been received upon the last mentioned subscription, which has been advanced to the American Colonization society in aid of its funds, to be credited on account of the consideration of the tract of land before mentioned, when the survey thereof shall be received or returned. A copy of the subscription, with the names of the subscribers and amount annexed, is No. IX. of the Appendix.

The acting agent in New-Jersey, at the request of the general agent at Washington, and by and with the consent of the executive committee of the New-York colonization society, in May and June, 1840, made

an effort in the city of New-York to obtain contributions in aid of the American Colonization society; but he found that the field had been so thoroughly gone over by the very respectable and indefatigable agent of the New-York society, that little remained to be gathered. After obtaining in merchandize three hundred dollars, one hundred and fifty-five dollars in cash, and six hundred dollars payable in ten equal annual instalments, chiefly from natives of New-Jersey, he discontinued the effort. The names of these contributors and subscribers, with the amounts subscribed, will be found in No. X. of the Appendix.

The honorable Theodore Frelinghuysen, president of the New-Jersey colonization society, having removed to the city of New-York, at the annual meeting of the society in November, 1840, the honorable Samuel L. Southard was unanimously appointed his successor, and reappointed in 1841. At an adjourned meeting of the society in February, 1841, Mr. Southard delivered to a very numerous and respectable audience, among whom were the members of the legislature and of the supreme court, a most eloquent and impressive address, which will long be remembered.*

The acting agent in New-Jersey was, during his agency, occupied in efforts to organize auxiliary societies in different towns in New-Jersey, in soliciting contributions and pledges in aid of the enterprize, and in collecting subscriptions; in correspondence relating to the business of colonization; occasionally in collecting, assorting and putting on board the vessels bound to Liberia, articles furnished by the New-Jersey society, and in whatever was necessary to be done to sustain and carry on the enterprize. His resignation took effect the first of June, 1842.

* This publication not having been completed at the time of the death of the honorable Samuel L. Southard, the president of the New-Jersey Colonization society, we avail ourselves of this opportunity of paying our feeble tribute of respect to his memory, as a distinguished friend and patron of the enterprize. Mr. Southard was the intimate friend and confidant of Dr. Finley, possessed of all his views relating to it, and entertaining a high respect for his opinion. Under the additional influence of his own observation and reflection, with a corresponding benevolence of disposition, he became early interested in the project of colonization, and had agreed to accompany Dr. Finley to the city of Washington, to test the popularity and practicability of the project, but the sudden indisposition of a member of his family prevented him. In a last parting interview between these friends, the Doctor induced a pledge from Mr. Southard that he would, as far as he was capable, sustain the cause of colonization; which pledge he most faithfully redeemed. He was ever its most zealous and powerful advocate, and liberal contributor to its funds, and his example and influence were most beneficial. While secretary of the navy, his official station and duties gave him the opportunity, which he readily embraced, of doing many acts beneficial to the colonies; and it was with regret that he saw for many years after, that the protection and aid was not furnished by the general government which they justly might claim.

The members of the New-Jersey society have cause deeply to lament the loss of their distinguished associate, and the enterprize a most zealous and firm friend. The sons and descendants of Africa have, too, lost a friend indeed—a noble, generous friend. None more deeply than he lamented the cruel slavery of their race, and none more than he desired the elevation of that degraded portion of them denominated FREE. But his influence was inadequate, in any legitimate manner, to effect the manumission of the one, or elevation of the other. He could only be instrumental in alleviating their condition.

The aggregate amount of contributions received in New-Jersey for the colonization enterprize, from 1st May, 1838, to the 1st June, 1842, including \$315 received in the city of New-York, is \$7907. In respect to subscription No. 1, several of the subscribers have died, others have removed from Newark; some of them have become unable to pay in consequence of misfortunes; others suggest their misunderstanding of the extent of the obligation incurred, supposing it did not bind them to pay more than the dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing. Some have paid in part, others in full. Some, who subsequently subscribed one hundred dollars, payable in ten equal annual instalments, merged their first subscriptions in the latter. The amounts subscribed upon Nos. 2, 3 and 4, are generally paid. About one hundred of the subscribers for \$100, payable in instalments, are able to pay—some now, and others as soon as a little relief shall be given them from the pressure of the times: they doubtless feel the obligation which they have assumed, and their duty to discharge it. Attention is necessary to be paid to the collection of all moneys due upon subscription, and for that purpose the employment of some person who will make it his business is absolutely indispensable.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

COLONIZATION ENTERPRIZE.

It is proposed to take immediate measures to organize auxiliary societies in every township in the several counties in this state, to aid in raising funds to be applied, under the direction of the New-Jersey Colonization society, and the protection of some existing colony in Africa, in transporting and locating there, such free persons of color, now resident in New-Jersey, as are willing to remove thither; and if none can be found in this state, then free persons of color from any other state of the union, willing to be removed, to constitute a town or settlement to be called "New-Jersey," or to such other purposes as the New-Jersey Colonization society shall direct. In aid of said enterprize, we whose names are hereunto subscribed, do severally agree to be members of "the Newark auxiliary colonization society," to pay at least one dollar at the time of subscribing, and one dollar annually towards the enterprize aforesaid.

Newark, April 6th, 1838.

Horace E. Baldwin,
William T. Mercer,
George Rohde,
Jacob V. Voorhees,
Lucas Carter,
Oba Mecker,
John Garside,
William Myer,
George Stoudinger,
David W. Crane,
Abraham Bragaw,
Uriah Haff,
William Sip,
David C. Brown,
Robert Conn,
Henry I. Kip,
James McNeill,
Samuel Searing,
Israel C. Eagles,
Daniel Condit,
Simon Searing,
Elly Meeker,
Jonathan Nesbitt,
John R. Sutton,
S. Miller,
Henry G. Darcy,
Martin Ryerson,
Edward T. Hillyer,
Jonas Agens,
William H. Harris,
J. A. Bowles,
Matthias Dodd,
Franklin Holden,
Wm. S. Fautoute,

Silas N. Kitchell,
Derick Lynch,
Joel W. Condit,
Isaac C. Thornall,
William A. Baldwin,
Richard Swcazy,
Calvin Baldwin,
E. Van Arsdale, jun.
James Keene,
Charles T. Shipman,
Edwin Van Antwerp,
David Alling,
John Chadwick,
Eli Holloway,
Stephen Brown,
L. A. Smith,
A. Armstrong,
Joseph Black,
James Black,
A. W. Corey,
C. S. Dickerson,
Terah Benedict,
Daniel B. Crane,
George H. Howell,
John P. Jube,
L. S. Bassett,
Abner Dodd,
Stephen S. Burnet,
William Stevens,
George C. Sindle,
James Hague, jun.
J. W. Granniss,
James Jacobus,
James C. Wilcoz,

H. J. Poinier,
Dennis Osborn,
Samuel Morehouse,
John P. Jackson,
E. B. Poinier,
John Chapman,
Mulford W. Casterline,
Stephen Sayrs,
James H. Woodruff,
John H. Pouden;
Asa Torrey,
Samuel E. Farrand,
John Weldon,
Henry A. Morrison,
S. R. Grover,
Calvin Freeman,
Levi Dayton,
P. Mathews,
John Gardner,
W. M. Scudder,
A. B. Campfield,
John L. Gobie,
P. M. Earl,
H. B. Miller,
Charles O. Bowles,
Asa Whitehead,
Joseph Barton,
James Mitchel,
William J. Grieve,
James Cairns,
William Armstrong,
Charles Hoyt,
William W. Ford,
Charles Grant,

Lewis A. Hall,
 Joseph Gould, jun.
 Oliver S. Halsted,
 William Starrs,
 William Aldridge,
 Jacob Speer,
 Nehemiah Perry,
 George Hay,
 P. H. Porter,
 N. Robins, jun.
 James H. Tichenor,
 William B. Kinney,
 George W. Blake,
 G. M. Spencer,
 Theo. Lee,
 C. S. Haines,
 Samuel W. Baldwin,
 John Van Wagenen,
 William W. Baldwin,
 James Hewson,
 Samuel Baldwin,
 Elisha W. Goble,
 John I. Peshine,
 D. Smith,
 D. C. Bosworth,
 John H. Woodhull,
 Isaac Ward,
 William B. Guild,
 Charles T. Gray,
 Charles E. Young,
 W. A. Myer,
 Abm. Campfield,
 Henry Rogers,
 Calvin Tomkins,
 John Remer,
 E. M. Leonard,
 A. J. Johnson,
 E. J. Harrison,
 Jesse Baldwin, jun.
 C. P. C-rockett,
 Lewis Dunn,
 John W. Inness,
 David A. Hayes,
 John McColgan,
 George M. Dawes,
 Thomas McKeon,
 John Humes,
 Oliver Smith,
 Amos Wilcox,
 Timothy C. Ward,
 Isaac Speer,
 Daniel S. Moore,
 Charles T. Day,
 Frederick S. Thomas,
 J. G. Goble,
 Stephen Congar,
 A. Vleet,
 Lewis F. Randolph,
 Charles W. Badger,
 Henry Adams,
 Silas Merchant,

Aaron Nichols,
 Robert Nichols,
 Israel C. Losey,
 Lyman S. Averill,
 Thomas Holden,
 Richard Lewis,
 Charles A. Dehart,
 William Young,
 A. D. Eddy,
 J. H. Burnet,
 D. Brison,
 C. I. Graham,
 Stephen Dod,
 A. N. Canfield,
 Isaac Brant,
 Amos K. Carter,
 Samuel B. Miller,
 A. S. Hubbell,
 Thomas Sprunt,
 Moses Woodruff,
 T. T. Woodruff,
 James Johnston,
 Abm. Beach,
 Wm. B. Bradner,
 Abner Dod,
 James Dixon,
 Richard Miller,
 Cornelius I. Jacobus,
 Jacob Bush,
 William Lee,
 Baniel Ball,
 Wm. G. Lord,
 Z. H. Kitchen,
 J. L. Youngs,
 John J. Ward,
 John Searing,
 A. Campbell,
 Edward Plunkett,
 J. T. Garthwaite,
 A. R. Pierson,
 Isaac Davis,
 A. P. Howell,
 Thomas Collyer,
 Samuel Douglas,
 B. B. Douglas,
 C. W. Tucker,
 Thomas Sproat,
 Jacob Haff,
 Stephen G. Sturge,
 John Lee,
 A. O. Pierson,
 Solomon H. Pratt,
 John P. Thompson,
 Daniel Conklin,
 William Hall,
 Thomas Kirkpatrick,
 B. McCormick, jun.
 George W. Hennion,
 Reuben Edmonds,
 William Turnbull,
 Charles A. Harrison,

E. Stewart,
 Alexander M. Utter,
 J. H. Halsey,
 James Tucker,
 Nathan Hedges,
 William Murphy,
 James Travers,
 Benjamin Stites,
 Thomas C. Mandeville,
 Jacob Allen,
 Joseph Lane,
 B. Cleveland,
 John Jelliff,
 Jeremiah Doyle,
 Aaron Camp,
 B. T. Pierson,
 Hervey Park,
 Thomas W. Pierson,
 Elijah Crane,
 Cornelius Mercereau,
 Benjamin Myer,
 James Vanderpool,
 H. McDougall,
 Abraham Clark,
 Daniel Clarkson,
 D. D. Crane,
 Elisha K. Redfield,
 G. D. Huestis,
 Nathaniel Young,
 Jacob Johnson,
 George Dunn,
 Joseph Y. Miller,
 Moses R. King,
 Thomas L. Vantilburg,
 Andrew Garrock,
 Jacob Stucky,
 Aaron I. Nichols,
 Samuel B. Brown,
 John I. Camp,
 Robert B. Campfield,
 Drake Webster,
 Lester Griffing,
 W. I. B. Clark,
 John P. Van Ness,
 J. H. Kimball,
 Samuel H. Congar,
 Moses S. Harrison,
 Uzal J. Tuttle,
 Elihu Day,
 Robt. C. Stoutenburg,
 Ezra W. Whitehead,
 Abner S. Reeves,
 John C. Tompkins,
 John B. Woodruff,
 George G. Sickles,
 T. B. Crowell,
 Ira Merelant,
 Wm. D. Comes,
 Thaddeus Lyman,
 George Cross,
 George Webb,

Thomas Pye;
 Aaron Price,
 Ellis W. Cook,
 Benj. M. Woodruff,
 James Wheeler,
 J. L. Douglass,
 Obadiah Woodruff,
 J. C. Higgins,
 Geo. H. Vernon,
 F. P. Medina,
 William Littlejohn,
 Jonathan Pierson,
 Martin Rowen,
 Conrad Teese,

Stephen R. Haines,
 S. Roberts,
 Silas Barber,
 Samuel Baldwin,
 James Ayres,
 Roderick Alling,
 Joseph P. Bradley,
 E. Bolles, jun.
 J. R. Beach,
 D. Colton, jun.
 J. B. Clark,
 Edward Cook,
 George Dwight,
 John Hay,

Fred. T. Frelinghuysen,
 Theo. Frelinghuysen, jr.
 Milo Heath,
 John Hathaway,
 Wm. E. Layton,
 J. B. Pinneo,
 Moses Ross,
 Peter Sythoff,
 Henry Studdiford,
 T. A. Waldron,
 Moses A. Waldron,
 Joseph Walling,
 Helen Finley,
 Jane F. Finley.

William Halsey has received of the amount to be paid at the time of subscribing on the above subscription, anterior to the 1st of June, 1842, two hundred and fifty-five dollars; and one hundred and fifteen dollars on account of yearly dues.—The receipt of one dollar at the time of subscribing was agreed to be deferred and paid at the meeting to be called to organize the society; but the business of that meeting occupied it until so late an hour, that time was not permitted to pay the same, and whatever was paid, was subsequently collected by the agent upon personal application to each individual. Those of the subscribers who subsequently subscribed one hundred dollars, payable in ten equal annual instalments, were released from paying thereafter any yearly dues to the Newark society.

COLONIZATION ENTERPRIZE.

It is proposed to take immediate measures to complete the organization of the New-Jersey Colonization society, and to organize auxiliary societies in every county and in every township in this state; and to aid in these measures, and in collecting necessary funds, to constitute a general agent for New-Jersey. The funds raised to be applied under the direction of "the New-Jersey Colonization society," and under the protection of some existing colony in Africa, to transferring from New-Jersey to Africa free persons of color, if such can be found in the state willing to go there, and if not, free persons of color from any other of the United States, to constitute a settlement or town to be called NEW-JERSEY, or to such other colonization purposes as the New-Jersey Colonization society shall direct.

In aid of the said enterprize, we whose names are hereunto subscribed, do severally agree to become members of the New-Jersey Colonization society, and each one for himself, and not one for the other, promise to pay to the treasurer of the New-Jersey Colonization society the several sums affixed by us to our respective names, on or before the first Tuesday of September next.

Dated New-Jersey, April 22d, A. D. 1838.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|----|
| William Pennington, | \$50 | J. C. Garthwaite, | 30 |
| Jos. C. Hornblower, | 50 | Jonathan Osborn, jun. | 30 |
| Samuel L. Southard, | 50 | James Keene, | 16 |
| R. O. Robinson, | 30 | Charles T. Shipman, | 10 |
| J. P. B. Maxwell, | 30 | Hanford Smith, | 30 |
| Charles C. Stratton, | 10 | Edwin Van Antwerp, | 10 |
| Cash, \$10, Do. \$10, | 20 | John Taylor, | 25 |
| Theo. Frelinghuysen, | 50 | Andrew Rankin, | 20 |
| John S. Darcy, | 30 | James M. Quinby, | 10 |
| William Rankin, | 50 | William Stevens, | 10 |
| Isaac Baldwin, | 30 | Joseph A. Halsey, | 10 |
| Charles Alling, | 30 | William Garthwaite, | 10 |
| Isaac Meeker, | 20 | D. D. Chandler, | 10 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|----|------------------------|----|
| Abraham Cross, | 30 | Charles L. Hall, | 5 |
| David Jones, | 5 | Samuel E. Congar, | 5 |
| Charles H. Halsey, | 5 | Samuel Baldwin, | 5 |
| A. C. M. Pennington, | 10 | Jesse Baldwin, | 5 |
| George W. Blake | 5 | Robert Baldwin, | 5 |
| Ambrose Williams, | 5 | Stephen Van Cortlandt, | 30 |
| Smith Halsey, | 5 | Jane Van Cortlandt, | 20 |
| Matthias W. Day, | 10 | John Rutherford, jun. | 5 |
| John Chetwood, | 5 | Samuel Sayre, | 5 |
| David J. Hays, | 5 | David B. Crockett, | 5 |
| Luke Davies, | 10 | James Hamilton, | 10 |
| Isaac Nichols, | 25 | S. S. Morris, | 5 |
| Henry L. Parkhurst, | 10 | Amos Day, | 5 |
| Aaron Beach, | 10 | E. E. Boudinot, | 5 |
| J. G. Goble, | 5 | John R. Crockett, | 5 |
| Jabez Cook, | 10 | Samuel H. Pennington, | 5 |
| Moses Bigelow, | 10 | Whitfield Nichols, | 5 |
| William B. Woodruff, | 5 | Frederick B. Betts, | 5 |
| David Ball, | 5 | Gollbart & Smith, | 5 |
| J. W. Hayes, | 20 | J. D. Disosway, | 5 |
| Isaac Andruss, | 5 | Daniel Price, | 5 |
| James Dawes, | 20 | O. W. King, | 5 |
| Frederick H. Smith, | 10 | Elijah Crane, | 5 |
| William Sandford, | 5 | John Allag, | 5 |
| Moses R. King, | 5 | Thomas Morton, | 5 |
| Leonard Richards, | 5 | E. H. Van Winkle, | 5 |
| David Nichols, | 10 | Richard S. Field, | 30 |
| Moses Ward, | 5 | James H. Robinson, | 10 |
| William Wright, | 10 | Samuel Nicholson, | 20 |
| J. P. Pennington, | 10 | John H. Hall, | 10 |
| Rodney Wilbur, | 5 | Jane Van Cortland, | 5 |
| J. S. Hedenberg, | 10 | R. P. Lindsley, | 5 |

☞ William Halsey received from some of the subscribers herein before named, up to the 1st June, 1842, one hundred and thirty dollars; the remainder, which has been paid thereon, has been received by Mr. Beach, the late treasurer, who charged himself therewith in account with the society.

COLONIZATION PROJECT.

It is proposed to take immediate measures to complete the organization of the New-Jersey Colonization society, and to organize auxiliary societies in every county and township in the state, and to aid in those measures and in collecting necessary funds, to constitute a general agent for New-Jersey. The funds raised to be applied, under the direction of the "New-Jersey Colonization society," to transferring from New-Jersey to Africa free persons of color, if such can be found in this state willing to go there, and if not, free persons of color from any other state of this union, to constitute a town or settlement to be called New-Jersey; or to such other colonization purposes as the New-Jersey Colonization society shall direct.

In aid of the enterprise, we whose names are hereunto subscribed, do severally agree to contribute the sums affixed by us, severally, to our respective names; and do agree to become members of one or other of the societies herein before named, as soon as the same shall be organized.

Newark, April 9th, 1838.

| | | | |
|---------------------|----|----------------|---|
| Joseph N. Tuttle, | 5 | Caleb Carter, | 5 |
| James N. Joralemon, | 10 | David Alling, | 5 |
| John P. Jackson, | 5 | A. Armstrong, | 5 |
| Henry Alling, | 5 | C. S. Macknet, | 5 |

| | | | |
|--------------------|----|----------------------|---|
| Wm. Shugard, | 5 | John Young, | 5 |
| James Mitchel, | 5 | A. R. Pierson, | 1 |
| Oliver S. Halsted, | 5 | A. P. Ely, | 1 |
| Calvin Tomkins, | 5 | Thos. L. Vantilburg, | 5 |
| David A. Hayes, | 5 | William Tuttle, | 5 |
| Samuel Hayes, | 10 | James L. Harrison, | 5 |
| Moses Roberts, | 10 | George D. Small, | 2 |
| Caleb H. Camp, | 1 | John Jelliff, | 3 |
| Seneus Clark, | 1 | David Clarkson, | 5 |

☞ William Halsey received of the above subscription the amount of forty-two dollars anterior to the 1st of June, 1842, and charged himself therewith in his account with the society.

No. II.

THE meeting in the First Presbyterian Church on Wednesday evening, June 27th, [1833,] furnished gratifying evidence of public interest in the Colonization cause. The large house was well filled at an early hour, and we have seldom seen so large an assembly in this city on any similar occasion, certainly never on this subject. The meeting was called to order by William Halsey, esquire, when chief justice Hornblower was appointed president, the hon. Silas Condit and Stephen Dod, vice-presidents, and William G. Lord, secretary.

Mr. Halsey then stated the objects of the meeting, being an endeavor to revive an interest in the enterprise, to organize an auxiliary to the New-Jersey Colonization society, and to appoint delegates to the state convention in Trenton on the 10th July. Mr. H. here introduced to the meeting Mr. Brown, a man of color, and a missionary recently from Liberia, who offered the following resolution—

Resolved, That the success of the colonization enterprise, exceeding the most sanguine expectation of its friends, should excite them to continued and increased exertions to extend and perpetuate its benefits.

Mr. Brown remarked, that he derived great pleasure from being able, after much personal observation, to give his decided testimony in favor of this cause. He had been fourteen months in Africa, and had become familiar with the condition, feelings, and prospects of most or all of the settlements. He was himself originally prejudiced against the colonization cause, but he had become convinced by his own personal experience, by what he had seen with his own eyes, that it was not only a practicable enterprise, but that it was full of hope and promise, and that it afforded advantages to his race now in this country, nowhere else to be found. Mr. B. then gave a brief and most satisfactory account of the state of the colonies, and successfully answered the objections which have been made to emigration. The climate he declared to be superior to any in the United States for the colored people. He had himself been much afflicted with disease before he went there, but had entirely recovered in that country. The colonists generally enjoy better health than any similar population in our country. There had been a favorable change in this particular, within two years, and since the country had been cleared and cultivated.

There was no winter in the colonies, and it was never so hot in the summer months as it sometimes is in the United States. The country is clothed in perpetual green, and two crops are produced in the year. During fourteen months he had been only two weeks without cucumbers and peas. The soil is fertile and easily tilled. Mr. B. gave a cheering account of the social and

moral condition of the people. He averred over and over again, that he knew of no settlements in this country, and he had travelled extensively, so free from vice and immorality, or which enjoyed superior moral and religious advantages. His heart had been affected with the amount of intemperance and profaneness every where exhibited through our villages, but he had never seen a drunken man in Liberia—not one; and a profane word was rarely heard. The truth is, said he, that men live and thrive there by moral character: the popular sentiment is a more effectual restraint upon vicious character than the statute book, and when emigrants come in they soon find that it is disreputable to violate the rules of decency and order. The means of *education* are abundantly provided, and well qualified teachers are now engaged in the several departments of instruction. The Sabbath, too, is universally and religiously observed, and there have been thirty converts from the native tribes within the last eight months. There are also several native children in the schools.

Mr. B. spoke with much animation of the general happiness of the people, and remarked that it would be impossible adequately to describe their manifestations of gratitude and joy at the anniversary celebrations of their deliverance from the land of bondage. They felt themselves freemen, in the full enjoyment of all the blessings of liberty, religion and law. The colonization society had accomplished wonders. No other enterprise had greater claims upon the sympathies and beneficence of the country. Under its auspices religion, civilization and letters had been planted on the shores of benighted Africa, and their blessed influence was destined to spread until its swarming tribes were enlightened and redeemed.

The manner and appearance of this speaker entirely conciliated confidence and attention, and we have seldom seen an audience more interested. Every one seemed to feel that they had before them a living and unanswerable demonstration of the wisdom, the benevolence, and the practicability of the colonization enterprise.

The Rev. Mr. Matthias, the governor of Bassa Cove and Edina, was then introduced, and in the course of an excellent address fully corroborated the statements of Mr. Brown. In relation to the health of the colonists, he exhibited bills of mortality to show that the deaths did not average over one a month. Governor M. referred to the growing intelligence of the people, and said he had been both surprized and delighted with the discussions in his council. The offices are well filled by colored men. He spoke of the rich and abounding fruits of the earth, and of the flattering prospects of individual and public advancement and wealth. Valuable improvements were now going forward, and he mentioned one individual who had built five or six houses. Governor M. also testified to the quiet and orderly character of the people, and remarked that the example was making a strong impression upon the native tribes—none of whom ever ventured to intrude during the Sabbath.

But time fails us, and we must suspend our report of these interesting statements. Governor M. exhibited various specimens of the native productions—cotton, coffee, hemp, &c.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Halsey, and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That it is essential to the extension and perpetuity of the benefits of colonization, that an auxiliary colonization society be immediately organized in the city of Newark, and that the example should be followed in every city, town and village in New-Jersey.

A committee was then appointed to draft a constitution, consisting of Messrs. F. B. Betts, Silas Merchant, Jabez P. Pennington, John P. Jackson, and Isaac Baldwin.

Mr. Halsey stated that pledges of funds to the amount of \$1250 had already been obtained from eighty-five citizens of Newark, and that three hundred persons had agreed to become members of the society, and to pay one dollar entrance fee, and one dollar annually. The total amount pledged to be paid is \$1560, besides the annual subscription of \$300.

Mr. H. also referred, with much gratification, to the prevailing disposition of our citizens to sustain the enterprise, and remarked that, notwithstanding the pressure of the times, they had exhibited a high degree of liberality.

The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, and Mr. Frelinghuysen, who pressed home the importance of the cause with characteristic force and eloquence.

The following delegates were appointed to the state convention, viz.:—Messrs. John Taylor, Asa Whitehead, Amzi Armstrong, Oliver S. Halsted, Dr. J. G. Goble, Rev. Messrs. Eddy and Wells, and Wm. B. Kinney.

The audience was then dismissed by the Rev. Dr. Hillyer, of Orange, and the meeting adjourned to Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Pursuant to notice, the Newark Colonization society, auxiliary to the state society, met at the Park House last evening; the president, John Taylor, in the chair, and Wm. G. Lord secretary.

The following persons were appointed delegates to the meeting of the New-Jersey Colonization society, to be held at Trenton on Tuesday the 10th instant:—Oliver S. Halsted, Asa Whitehead, David A. Hayes, Martin Ryerson, John P. Jackson, Amzi Armstrong, A. C. M. Pennington, Theo. Frelinghuysen, jun. William Halsey, Jabez W. Hayes, J. G. Goble, C. H. Shipman, W. G. Lord, Luke Davies, Jabez Pennington.

Resolved, That the president add to the delegates any member of this society who can conveniently attend the meeting at Trenton.

The honorable Samuel Wilkeson being present, addressed the meeting by request, in a very lucid and forcible manner, and earnestly solicited the aid of the society and its members in the project of procuring a ship to be manned by colored men, for the purpose of conveying emigrants to Africa, and for bringing in return the productions of that country to this. It was then

Resolved, That we cordially concur in the opinion expressed in favor of the plan, and recommend its consideration to the attention of the state society, at its annual meeting at Trenton on Tuesday the 10th instant, and to our fellow-citizens generally.

Wm. G. Lord, secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, president.

No. III.

STATE COLONIZATION CONVENTION.

TRENTON, JULY 10th, 1838.—The delegates to the State Colonization Convention, from different parts of the state, assembled, agreeably to public notice, in the Presbyterian Church at Trenton, this day at 3 o'clock, P. M.; and on motion of William Halsey, were temporarily organized by the appointment of the honorable Samuel Bayard, of Princeton, chairman, and on motion of professor Maclean, J. P. Jackson was appointed secretary.

The meeting having been opened with prayer by the chairman, a committee, consisting of Samuel R. Gummere and Mr. Huntington, was appointed to receive the credentials of the delegates.

Professor Maclean presented a letter addressed to the convention from the Rev. Dr. Breckenridge, who was prevented from being present, communicating his views on the subject of the convention; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Buchanan, formerly governor of Bassa Cove, and the Rev. Mr. Bethune, of Philadelphia, were invited to take seats in the convention.

Mr. Gummere, from the committee, reported the following delegates present, viz: *New-Brunswick*—Rev. Mr. Croes. *Newark*—Wm. Halsey, J. P. Jackson, James Hague, jun. *Jersey City*—D. S. Gregory, D. B. Wakeman, J. D. Miller, P. Bentley.

Orange—Rev. A. Pierson, E. Park. *Elizabethtown*—J. J. Bryant, F. B. Chetwood, J. J. Chetwood, E. Sanderson. *Gloucester county*—R. W. Howell, J. B. Harrison, A. T. Barber, Thomas Whitney, A. Browning. *Bordentown*—G. S. Hannon, W. Norcross. *Trenton*—Rev. J. W. Yeomans, Rev. A. Atwood, Rev. C. Webster, Rev. S. Starr, Rev. M. J. Rhees, Rev. J. H. Smalts, Hon. S. L. Southard, Hon. Wm. Halsted, Charles Burroughs, Samuel R. Hamilton, T. J. Stryker, John Voorhies, T. G. Brearly, F. S. Mills, R. G. Bond, J. R. Dill, Dr. J. McKelway, Thos. Macpherson. *Princeton*—Hon. S. Bayard, Capt. R. F. Stockton, James S. Green, James Olden, Rev. Dr. Alexander, Professor J. Maclean, Professor A. B. Dod. *Burlington*—Thos. Aikman, S. R. Gummere, Rev. Charles Fitch, John T. Newton, Jonathan Huntington. *Lawrenceville*—Samuel M. Hamill.

On motion of Samuel R. Hamilton, Prof. Maclean, Rev. J. Croes, J. J. Bryant, and Richard Howell, were appointed a committee to nominate regular officers of the convention. The committee having retired for a short time, returned and reported the following gentlemen as officers of the convention.

Hon. Samuel Bayard, *President*.

Dudley S. Gregory, Rev. J. Croes, J. T. Newton and J. B. Harrison, *Vice Pres'ts*.

John P. Jackson and Samuel R. Gummere, *Secretaries*.

On motion of Prof. Maclean, William Halsey, Richard Howell, Thomas Aikman, Richard Browning and Rev. Albert Pierson, were appointed a committee to prepare and present the various matters proper to be acted on by this convention.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Croes, the letter of Dr. Breckenridge was referred to the business committee.

The business committee, after a short conference, reported the following resolutions for the consideration of the convention :

Resolved, That it is expedient to have a State Colonization society in New-Jersey.

Resolved, That the New-Jersey State Colonization society will act in concert with the American Colonization society.

Which resolutions were read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Halsey, by request, made a highly interesting statement of his gratuitous labors in behalf of the colonization cause, in the city of Newark and the vicinity, and assured the convention, that a very favorable opinion was entertained by the people in that quarter towards the colonization enterprise, and that they had made, and were disposed to make, liberal contribution to its benevolent objects.

The resolutions reported by the business committee were taken up and discussed at considerable length, by Prof. Maclean, Rev. Messrs. Croes, Yeomans and Pierson, Messrs. Halsey, Green, Jackson, Browning, Hamilton and others, without any final action; after which the convention adjourned to 8 o'clock in the evening.

At 8 o'clock in the evening the convention met. The consideration of the resolutions of the business committee was resumed, and eloquent and interesting addresses were made in support of the first by the Rev. Dr. Alexander of Princeton, and Rev. Mr. Bethune of Philadelphia; after which it was unanimously adopted as follows :

Resolved, That it is expedient to have a State Colonization society in New-Jersey.

The second resolution was then discussed at length with different views, by Mr. Bethune, Mr. Pierson, Professors Maclean and Dod, Capt. Stockton, and Mr. Southard, without coming to any decision : when at 11 o'clock the convention adjourned to 8 o'clock the next morning.

At 8 o'clock, A. M. June 11th, the convention again met, and the unfinished business of last evening, being the second resolution reported by the business committee, was further discussed by Messrs. Halsey, Pierson, Dod, Dr. Alexander, Mr. Yeomans and Capt. Stockton. The discussion involved the relation which the State society should hold to the American Colonization society; in reference to which, there was some contrariety of opinion. After some remarks by Mr. Jackson, the following resolution was moved as a substitute, embracing views in which all could unite, and unanimously adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the objects of the society shall be, to circulate information among the inhabitants of this state on the subject of colonization, and to secure for the people of color in New-Jersey, if they prefer it, a distinct settlement in Liberia, under the control of the American Colonization society; and to act in concert with the parent institution in the city of Washington, in the prosecution of their important and benevolent enterprise.

Whereupon the following Constitution of the State society was adopted :—
CONSTITUTION.

Art. I. This society shall be known by the name of the New-Jersey Colonization society.

Art. II. The objects of this society shall be, to circulate information among the inhabitants of this state on the subject of colonization ; to secure for the people of color in New-Jersey, if they prefer it, a distinct settlement in Liberia, under the control of the American Colonization society ; and to act in concert with the parent institution at the city of Washington in the prosecution of its important and benevolent plans.

Art. III. Every person paying one dollar annually, or twenty-five dollars at one time, and every officer and every delegate from an auxiliary society, shall be a member of this society.

IV. The business of the society shall be conducted by a board of managers, consisting of a president, a vice-president for each county, a treasurer, a corresponding and a recording secretary, and thirty other managers, to be chosen annually by the society ; any five of whom, convened in consequence of a regular adjournment, or by the call of the president, shall be a quorum to do business.

Art. V. It shall be the duty of the board of managers to report annually, and to adopt the requisite measures to carry into effect the objects of the society ; and for this purpose the board have authority to appoint an executive committee, and to fill all vacancies.

Art. VI. The annual meetings of the society shall be held on the second Tuesday of November, at 3 o'clock, P. M. in the city of Trenton, or at such other time and such other place as the managers may direct.

Art. VII. Any person, upon the payment of a hundred dollars at one time, shall be a manager for life of this society ; and any person paying two hundred and fifty dollars, in five annual instalments, shall be patron of the society.

Art. VIII. This constitution may be altered by a vote of the majority of the members present at an annual meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed officers for the ensuing year :—

President—Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

Vice-Presidents—Samuel Bayard, Mercer county ; Wm. Pennington, Essex ; Lewis Condit, Morris ; P. D. Vroom, Somerset ; P. Dickerson, Passaic ; T. C. Ryerson, Sussex ; D. S. Gregory, Bergen ; George S. Green, Warren ; Robert K. Reading, Hunterdon ; George W. Doane, Burlington ; John Clement, Gloucester ; William L. Dayton, Monmouth ; L. Q. C. Elmer, Cumberland ; Robert G. Johnson, Salem ; L. M. Walker, Atlantic ; Jacob J. Janeway, Middlesex ; Jerh Leaming, Cape May.

Corresponding Secretary—John P. Jackson.

Recording Secretary—Stacy G. Potts.

Treasurer—Aaron Beach.*

Managers—Robert F. Stockton, Samuel L. Southard, Joseph C. Hornblower, Wm. Halsey, James S. Green, John Maclean, Albert B. Dod, William B. Kinney, David Magie, John J. Bryant, F. B. Chetwood, Andrew Parsons, James Newell, W. B. Ewing, John Croes, Richard S. Field, John W. Yeomans, Samuel R. Hamilton, Morgan J. Rhees, A. Atwood, Albert Pierson, J. B. Harrison, E. B. Caldwell, T. J. Stryker, W. C. Morris, J. C. Garthwaite, Job S. Halsted, James Hague, jun. A. Browning, Samuel R. Guminere.

The following resolutions were adopted :—

Resolved, That it be recommended to the clergymen of the different churches in New-Jersey, to take up collections this year, and annually hereafter, in aid of the funds of the American Colonization society.

Resolved, That captain R. F. Stockton, honorable S. L. Southard, and professors Maclean and Dod, be a committee to address a letter to the American Colonization society on the subject of a national colonization convention.

On motion of Samuel R. Hamilton, it was *Resolved*, That the thanks of this convention are due to the honorable William Halsey, for his faithful, zealous, and gratuitous labors in the colonization enterprise, and that he be requested to collect the monies pledged to him.

* Mr. Beach continued to serve the society as its treasurer until his death, which occurred November 6th, 1841. By his death the society lost a most faithful officer, and the tutor prize a steadfast friend.—
Matthias W. Day, esquire, was appointed his successor.

Resolved, That it be recommended by this convention that colonization societies, auxiliary to the state society, be formed in every town and village in the state.

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the executive committee of the state society, the appointment of a general agent or agents, to advance the colonization cause.

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the friends of colonization in New-Jersey, the "*Christian Statesman*," a newspaper published under the auspices of the American colonization society, and the "*Colonization Herald*," conducted by the Pennsylvania colonization society, as containing authentic intelligence of the operations of this enterprize, and of the current events transpiring in the colonies.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to Mr. Buchanan and Rev. Mr. Bethune, of Philadelphia, for their attendance and participation in the exercises of the convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the officers and published. SAMUEL BAYARD, president.

DUDLEY S. GREGORY, JOHN CROES, }
J. T. NEWTON, JOHN B. HARRISON, } vice-presidents.

John P. Jackson, S. R. Gummere, secretaries.

No. IV.

STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY MEETING.

The first annual meeting of the New-Jersey Colonization society, was held in the City Hall at Trenton, on Tuesday evening of this week. In the absence of the president, the honorable Samuel Bayard, one of the vice-presidents, took the chair; S. G. Potts being secretary. The honorable Samuel Wilkeson, a devoted friend of the cause, being present by invitation, addressed the meeting at some length on the project of furnishing a ship, to be owned and manned by colored men, and employed in trade with the colonies. He mentioned several interesting particulars concerning the natural and physical resources of the colonies; referred to the practicability of a lucrative trade in palm oil, from which English commerce is now reaping handsome profits, cam wood, ivory, &c.; spoke of the importance of confederating the colonies under some federal head, and giving them something like a national character; and enlarged with much force of reasoning upon the utter impracticability of elevating the condition of the colored race in this country by any other means than colonization. Judge Wilkeson's statements were listened to with great interest, and when he closed Mr. John P. Jackson offered resolutions approving the project presented to the society, and pledging the sum of \$1000 towards its accomplishment. The resolutions were earnestly advocated by Mr. L. Q. C. Elmer and the Rev. Mr. Yeomans, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Wm. Halsey made a verbal report from the executive committee, and stated, among other things, that the sum of \$1200 had been subscribed in Newark and elsewhere, to the funds of the society. The senators and representatives in congress from this state, together with Mr. Halsey and other gentlemen, were constituted delegates to the national convention at Washington in December.

The officers of the society were re-elected; Mr. Job S. Halsted, of Sussex, being elected a vice-president, in the place of the late judge Ryerson, and R. H. McCarter being added to the board of managers.

No. V.

Having employed William Halsey, of Newark, New-Jersey, one of the agents of the American Colonization society, and particularly for the state of New-Jersey, I do agree to allow and pay him for his service one hundred dollars per month, from the first day of January instant, and in addition thereto all necessary travelling expenses, and disbursements in executing the business of the said agency, he to keep a regular account of said expenses and disbursements, and to render the same to me at the end of every month, with an account of the monies by him collected for the aid of the

colonization enterprize, and of the pledges made to the said object : and I do agree to pay the said sum above mentioned monthly, by my draft upon the treasurer of the New-Jersey Colonization society, or on the treasurer of the American Colonization society : it being understood between the said William Halsey and myself that he is to be at liberty to attend any of the courts which he has heretofore been accustomed to attend, he at the same time availing himself of such opportunity to solicit aid for colonization and to advance its interests.—*Newark, January 19th, 1839.*

S. WILKESON, *General Agent A. C. S.*

The ship *Saluda* having been purchased by me for the benefit of the colonization enterprize, and the title thereof invested in me, and to be disposed of according to a plan heretofore proposed by me the better to advance the interest of colonization in Africa, and the New-Jersey Colonization society, having agreed to pay fifteen hundred dollars towards the purchase money of said ship, being six thousand dollars, I do hereby declare that, upon the payment to me of the said sum of fifteen hundred dollars by or in behalf of the New-Jersey Colonization society, the said society will be entitled to the one equal fourth part of said ship, and the proceeds and avails thereof ; it being understood that the said ship, and the avails thereof, are to be applied according to the plan in pursuance of which she has been purchased by me.—*Newark, Jan. 19, 1839.*

S. WILKESON.

No. VI.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, do each one for himself, and not one for the other, promise to contribute the sums affixed to our several and respective names, towards the purchase of a ship, for the purpose of conveying emigrants to Africa and bringing in return the products of that country to this, according to the plan proposed by the honorable Samuel Wilkeson.—*New-Jersey, Nov. 17, 1838.*

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|----|----|
| C. H. Shipman, <i>Newark</i> , | \$100 | John T. Halsey, | do | 5 | |
| Samuel Meeker, | do | 25 | E. Sanderson, | do | 5 |
| D. Colton, jun. | do | 10 | Wm. Chetwood, | do | 5 |
| William Wright, | do | 10 | Richard Townley, | do | 5 |
| A. Armstrong, | do | 10 | Foster Day, | do | 10 |
| Asa Whitehead | do | 5 | James W. Wade, <i>Essex co.</i> | 2 | |
| John Taylor, jun. | do | 5 | Mr. Sykes, | do | 5 |
| Horace E. Baldwin, | do | 15 | Mr. Taylor, | do | 5 |
| J. S. Condit, | do | 10 | E. Beach, | do | 5 |
| D. Henderson, | do | 50 | Zach. Webster, | do | 5 |
| David Alling, | do | 5 | Robt. Anderson, | do | 1 |
| John Van Renselaer | do | 10 | J. B. Ayres, | do | 1 |
| I. H. Williamson, <i>Eliz. Town</i> , | 20 | J. R. Dunn, | do | 1 | |
| F. B. Chetwood, | do | 10 | Benjamin Stelle, | do | 1 |
| S. P. Brittan, | do | 10 | Caleb Freeman, | do | 3 |
| Charles Davis, | do | 10 | James C. Ayers, | do | 1 |
| J. M. Ropes, | do | 5 | Richard Wooden, | do | 1 |
| Thomas R. Wood, | do | 3 | William Stites, | do | 5 |
| Joseph Nevius, | do | 3 | John Littell, | do | 5 |
| Thomas Salter, | do | 10 | Abm. V. Spear, | do | 5 |
| Elias Winans, | do | 10 | D. S. Gregory, <i>Jersey City</i> , | 50 | |
| Alex'r Ogilvie, | do | 10 | Peter Bentley, | do | 10 |
| Keen Pruden, | do | 6 | T. B. Wakeman, | do | 10 |
| Elibu Brittin, | do | 3 | E. B. D. Ogden, <i>Passaic co.</i> | 10 | |
| John J. Chetwood, | do | 10 | Andrew Parsons, | do | 20 |
| B. Williamson, | do | 10 | E. B. Clark, | do | 5 |
| Elijah Kellogg, | do | 6 | H. M. Brown, | do | 5 |
| James Crane, | do | 3 | J. S. Nevius, <i>N. Brunswick</i> , | 20 | |
| Th. B. C. Dayton, | do | 3 | G. P. Molleson, | do | 5 |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------|----|
| J. W. Miller, <i>Morris</i> , | 10 | P. D. Vroom, <i>Trenton</i> , | 20 |
| Abraham Brittin, do | 10 | Stacy G. Potts, do | 20 |
| James Cook, do | 20 | George Green, do | 10 |
| James Wood, do | 20 | Zac. Russell, do | 10 |
| James J. Scofield, do | 10 | Isaac Southard, do | 10 |
| Ira C. Whitehead, do | 10 | Sam'l R. Hamilton do | 10 |
| Henry H. Ford, do | 10 | Wm. L. Dayton, do | 10 |
| Lewis Condit, do | 15 | Henry W. Green, do | 10 |
| W. N. Wood, do | 10 | W. Halsted, do | 5 |
| Charlotte Arden, do | 10 | Francis A. Ewing, do | 5 |
| Gab. H. Ford, do | 5 | S. & T. J. Stryker, do | 10 |
| D. I. Canfield, do (in paper) | 25 | James Wilson, do | 5 |
| James Clark, do (in paper) | 5 | Joseph Tyrrell, do | 5 |
| E. Marsh, do | 5 | Chas. Burroughs, do | 5 |
| John T. Voorhies, do | 5 | S. & J. G. Brearley, do | 5 |
| Alfred N. Brittin, do | 5 | Benjamin Fish, do | 3 |
| T. S. Jones, do | 5 | Jonathan Stewart, do | 3 |
| Andrew Cobb, do | 5 | Armitage Green, do | 3 |
| N. B. Luse, do | 5 | R. H. Kennedy, | 10 |
| Silas B. Emmell, do | 5 | Francis Price, | 10 |
| David W. Miller, do | 5 | Adam Lee, | 10 |
| Thomas Darling, do | 5 | Daniel B. Ryall, | 5 |
| William Brittin, do | 5 | John Moore White, | 10 |
| S. Tuttle, do | 3 | C. H. Cornelison, | 5 |
| E. B. Gaines, do | 3 | Robert P. Bell, | 20 |
| R. C. Stephens, do | 3 | George C. Dekay, | 5 |
| P. W. S. do | 2 | Wilson Knott, | 5 |
| Cash, \$2 Cash, \$1 | 3 | W. C. Robeson, | 5 |
| Cash, \$2 Cash, \$2 | 4 | David Brister, | 5 |
| Daniel Haines, <i>Sussex co.</i> | 10 | John M. Sherrerd, | 5 |
| David Ryerson, do | 10 | J. F. Randolph, | 5 |
| Wm. T. Anderson, do | 10 | James Hoy, | 10 |
| Jos. Northrup, jun. do | 10 | Phil. Dickinson, | 5 |
| John Scott, do | 5 | George Hunton, | 5 |
| Robt. H. M'Carter, do | 5 | P. Lawton, | 5 |
| W. S. Johnson, do | 5 | Philip Fine, | 5 |
| Wm. H. Cooper, do | 5 | Joseph Budd, | 5 |
| John Stiles, do | 5 | Ebenezer F. Smith, | 5 |
| John Broderick, do | 5 | George W. Smyth, | 3 |
| Samuel Truex, do | 3 | Joshua Hollinshead, | 5 |
| A. Browning, <i>Gloucester co.</i> | 20 | Jacob Weise, | 5 |
| J. C. Smallwood, do | 10 | George S. Greer, | 5 |
| Charles Reeves, do | 5 | John Dickinson, | 3 |
| T. Gordon, (map of N. Jersey) | 8 | Samuel Bolton, | 3 |
| D. Fenton, (History, &c. N. J.) | 3½ | J. Simmons, jr. (in edge tools) | 10 |
| J. Harrison, 1 vol. his Reports, | | J. Manning, | 2 |
| B. T. Pierson, Newark Directory, | | David Drake, | 1 |

William Halsey has received, and charged himself in account with the society, eleven hundred and eighty-seven dollars, previous to the first of June, 1842.

NO. VII.

NEW-JERSEY.

It being understood by the friends of colonization in New-Jersey, that there are several important measures connected with the commerce and agriculture of Liberia

in Africa, calculated to advance the interest of the colonies, which would be immediately entered on by the American Colonization society, had they assurance of funds to meet immediate and prospective engagements which must necessarily be entered into to complete those measures, some of which may take years to accomplish; and that a plan has been suggested by which a certain annual amount for ten years can be secured; approving of the measures and plan suggested, the undersigned do hereby, each one for himself and not one for the other, pledge and promise to pay to the treasurer of the New-Jersey Colonization society, for the use of the American Colonization society, one hundred dollars, in ten equal annual instalments of ten dollars each, to be computed from the 4th day of July, 1839, to aid the society to carry into effect the measures contemplated by them, or any others which they may consider expedient or necessary to promote the best interests of the colonization enterprise.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|
| P. A. Johnson, | \$100 | Charles T. Shipman, | 100 |
| Theo. Frelinghuysen, | 100 | Wm. G. Lord, | 100 |
| James Hague, jun. | 100 | J. C. Garthwaite, | 100 |
| Isaac Meeker, | 100 | S. R. Grover, | 100 |
| Samuel L. Southard, | 100 | Josiah Doremus, | 100 |
| J. D. Miller, | 100 | David A. Hayes, | 100 |
| R. L. Colt, | 100 | L. A. Smith, | 100 |
| John Colt, | 100 | Theo. Frelinghuysen, jun. | 100 |
| Abm. Godwin, | 100 | Albert Pierson, | 100 |
| William Dickey, | 100 | Ph. Kingsley, | 100 |
| C. M. Godwin, | 100 | D. Babbit, | 100 |
| Andrew Parsons, | 100 | Stephen D. Day, | 100 |
| George Hunton, | 100 | F. B. Pierson, | 100 |
| James Clark, | 100 | A. Armstrong, | 100 |
| J. N. Joralemon, | 100 | Walter Rutherford, | 100 |
| Wm. H. Harris, | 100 | A. B. Howell, | 100 |
| Israel Crane, | 100 | Isaac Baldwin, | 100 |
| Stephen Brown, | 100 | E. R. Hillyer, | 100 |
| James M. Quimby, | 100 | Daniel Price, | 100 |
| Hanford Smith, | 100 | George R. Howell, | 100 |
| Henry Rogers, | 100 | John Chetwood, | 100 |
| J. D. Disosway, | 100 | Moses Bigelow, | 100 |
| Joseph N. Tuttle, | 100 | Henry K. Ingraham and | } 100 |
| David Clarkson, | 100 | A. W. Canfield, | |
| G. Stouddinger & G. Williams, | 100 | Peter M. Ryerson, | 100 |
| F. B. Betts, | 100 | Elijah Crane, | 100 |
| Peter S. Duryea, | 100 | D. Colton, jun. | 100 |
| D. Holsman, | 200 | Horace E. Baldwin, | 100 |
| William Duncan, | 100 | R. O. Robinson, | 100 |
| Robert Duncan, | 100 | Dayton I. Canfield, | 100 |
| John Duncan, | 100 | Horatio Moses, | 100 |
| John Cunningham, | 100 | James Jackson, | 100 |
| Ellv Meeker, | 100 | Patrick Magennis, | 100 |
| J. T. Garthwaite, | 100 | Edward Curtis, | 100 |
| James B. Pinneo, | 100 | Jacob M. Ryerson, | 100 |
| Martin Ryerson, | 100 | John Nightengale, | 100 |
| Edwin Van Antwerp, | 100 | Daniel Ridgway, | 100 |
| Matthias W. Day, | 100 | Abraham Carter, | 100 |
| J. A. Bowles, | 100 | John Condit, | 100 |
| George Hay, | 100 | James Cook, | 100 |
| W. A. Baldwin, | 100 | Robert C. Stephens, | 100 |
| C. T. Gray & C. E. Young, | 100 | James Wood, | 100 |
| S. P. Smith, | 100 | J. W. Miller, | 100 |
| John Young, | 100 | Stephen Vail, | 100 |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Abraham Brittin, | 100 | Joseph Kingsland, | 100 |
| John S. Darcy, | 100 | A. T. Pirsson, | 100 |
| William Gwynne, | 100 | L. E. Backus, | 100 |
| F. B. Chetwood, | 100 | G. M. Dawes & I.O. Higgins, | 100 <i>m</i> |
| Rochus Heinisch, | 100 | Wm. Savery, | 100 <i>m</i> |
| Jonathan Osburn, jun. | 100 | W. H. Backus, | 10 <i>m</i> |
| George & John Bird, | 100 | John Fraser, | 100 |
| Wm. Stephens, | 100 | A. Browning, | 100 |
| William Dow, | 100 | James M. Redmond, | 100 |
| Samuel R. Gummere, | 100 | Wm. Wright, | 100 |
| Lucius Q. C. Elmer, | 100 | Job Squier, | 100 |
| George Green, | 100 | John Wilde, | 100 |
| James Hoy, | 100 | Tomkins, Hedden & Co. | 100 <i>m</i> |
| Gilbert Vanderwerken, | 100 | John Chadwick, | 100 <i>m</i> |
| John Garside, | 100 | James T. Sherman, | 100 <i>m</i> |
| Alfred Aunter, | 100 | Robert E. Hornor, | 100 <i>m</i> |
| Richard S. Field, | 100 | M. S. Harrison & Co. | 100 <i>m</i> |
| Lewis Condict, | 100 | E. Sanderson, | 100 <i>m</i> |
| George R. King, | 100 | Franklin S. Mills, | 100 <i>m</i> |
| John Kinney, jun. | 100 | Samuel P. Hull, | 50 <i>m</i> |
| John M. Sherrerd, | 100 | Elliott Cresson, | 1000 |
| William B. Robeson, | 100 | Wm. Rankin, | 1000 |
| Samuel H. Gardner, | 100 | S. P. Smith, | 1000 <i>m</i> |
| Joseph Porter, | 100 | Silas B. Emmell, | 50 |
| William Stevens, | 100 | Nathaniel Board, | 50 |
| P. McMartin, | 100 | James W. Wade, | 50 |
| John Bruce, | 100 | John F. Voorhees, | 50 |
| Thos. B. Gautier, | 100 | Lewis D. Hardenbergh, | 50 |
| James L. Morris, | 100 | Isaac Edge, jun. | 50 |
| Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, | 100 | George W. Edge, | 50 |
| Josiah Rhodes, | 100 | | |

William Halsey has received on account of the instalments which have become due, anterior to the 1st of June, 1842, and charged himself in account with the society, the sum of twelve hundred and seventy dollars, besides the amount of thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents in varnish on account of Mr. Smith's subscription. The residue of varnish received was by order of judge Wilkeson. In the amount of instalments received are included several taken in manufactured articles, which are charged in the amount of \$2055 to the society.

No. VIII.

I certify that there is shipped on board the ship *Saluda*, Parsons, master, for Liberia, Africa, on account of the American Colonization society, by Wm. Halsey, agent, &c. for the New-Jersey Auxiliary Colonization society, goods, wares and merchandize to the amount of two thousand and fifty-five dollars, as per invoices furnished, all of the manufacture of New-Jersey with the exception of sixty-two dollars.—*Newark, July 22d, 1840.*

S. WILKESON, *Pres't B. D. A. C. S.*

No. IX.

THE FINLEY SUBSCRIPTION.

The Rev. Robert Finley, late of Baskenridge, in the county of Somerset, and state of New-Jersey, deceased, confessedly originated and successfully urged the formation of the "American Colonization society," and sustained the enterprize with all his energies. To evince their reverence for his memory, and to perpetuate it in that land where its important benefits are fast disclosing, the friends of colonization in New Jersey propose to raise adequate funds to purchase, in the name of the American Colonization society, a tract of land in Africa to be called NEW-JERSEY, and to lay out within its limits a town to be named FINLEY; the funds to be placed in the hands of the executive committee of the New-Jersey Colonization society, to carry into effect the proposed measures. We the undersigned do each one for himself, and not one for the other, agree to contribute and pay to the said committee, the sums affixed to our several and respective names, to carry into effect the aforesaid measures.

New Jersey, July 4th, 1839.

| | | | |
|----------------------|------|---|----|
| J. P. B. Maxwell, | \$50 | Wm. Murphy, | 5 |
| R. L. Colt, | 50 | D. I. Canfield, | 15 |
| D. Holsman, | 50 | Jacob M. Ryerson, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton bar iron. | |
| P. A. Johnson, | 50 | Ira C. Whitehead, | 5 |
| Samuel L. Southard, | 25 | W. N. Wood, | 5 |
| John Colt, | 10 | Cornelius Boice, | 5 |
| B. W. Vandervoort, | 5 | Ezra Fairchild, | 5 |
| Theo. Frelinghuysen, | 20 | Job Squier, | 20 |
| D. S. Gregory, | 50 | D. Bromley, | 10 |
| D. Henderson, | 50 | I. D. Dodd, | 5 |
| William Duncan, | 5 | A. Browning, | 10 |
| James H. Halsey, | 5 | P. D. Vroom, | 10 |
| J. C. Garthwaite, | 20 | | |

William Halsey has received on the above subscription, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, which has been advanced to the society, and is credited in said Halsey's account with the society, and is to be credited on account of the land when purchased, or to be returned. Received anterior to 1st June, 1842.

No. X.

SUBSCRIPTION OBTAINED IN NEW-YORK.

| | | | |
|--|--------|--|-----|
| Capt. Wm. Waters, formerly of the Saluda, | \$1000 | George Wood, | 20 |
| Boorman, Johnson, Ayres & Co., in nails, | 300 | John Haggerty, | 20 |
| A Friend, in cash, | 100 | David Austen, | 20 |
| Wm. Wallace, | 50 | A. G. & A. M. Bennet, | 20 |
| Wm. Whitehead, | 50 | Wm. Lyman, | 50 |
| Stephen B. Munn, | 5 | D. B. Wakeman, | 100 |
| David B. Ogden, | 20 | One share Michigan City Co. stock, capital \$200,000, share \$1000. | |

No. XI.

Contributions to American Colonization Society from New-Jersey, in addition to those from the State Colonization Society.

| | | |
|----------------|--|------------------|
| 1838. Sept. 8. | <i>Salem</i> —John Tyler, | \$ 3 00 |
| 1839. Mar. 10. | <i>Morristown</i> —Collection in ch., 22 85 ; P. A. Johnson, 59 15, | 82 00 |
| | Apl. 27. <i>Pittsgrove</i> —Young Misses society, by Rev. Mr. Janvier, | 10 00 |
| | June 30. <i>Salem</i> —John Tyler, 3 ; (July 16,) Hon. J. F. Randolph, 5, | 8 00 |
| 1840. January. | <i>Mendham</i> —Rev. J. Ford, 10 ; H. Hilliard, 5 ; T. & D. Beach, 2 ; S. Thompson, 2 ; J. W. Laddell, 2 ; others, 6 50. <i>Chester</i> —Rev. A. Williamson and others, 5. <i>Elizabethtown</i> —Mrs. Frs. C. Gildersleve, to constitute Miss Frances N. Gildersleve a life member, 30. <i>New-Vernon</i> —Rev. J. Corey and others, 4 56. <i>Perth Amboy</i> —M. Bruen, 25 ; Rev. J. F. Halsey, 10 ; S. E. Woodbridge, 5 ; Mr. Bell, 3 ; Mr. Nichols, 3 ; B. Maurice and son, 2 ; Education soc'y of young ladies, 5 ; Friend, 5 ; Pres. church of S. Amboy, 4 50 ; Miss Elizabeth Woodbridge, 2 ; Rev. B. Corey and others, 6 50 ; Miss Anderson, 1. <i>New-Brunswick</i> —Col. soc'y 99 75 (per Dr. Warren,) 238 81 | |
| Feb'y. | <i>Salem</i> —John Tyler, | 3 00 |
| March. | (Collections by Dr. Warren.) <i>Somerville</i> , 8 ; <i>Bound Brook</i> , 16 25 ; <i>Plainfield</i> , 61 25 ; <i>Paterson</i> , 8 ; <i>Blawenburg</i> , 36 ; <i>Princeton</i> , 1 ; <i>Lambertsville</i> , 6 29 ; <i>Ringoes</i> , 7 ; <i>Clinton</i> , 12 08 ; <i>Flemington</i> , 14 25 ; <i>Hacketstown</i> , 60, | 235 12 |
| June. | <i>Somerville</i> —Hon. P. D. Vroom, 20. <i>Elizabethtown</i> —Collection in Rev. Mr. Murray's church, 29. <i>Trenton</i> —Collection in Rev. Mr. Cooley's church, 9, | 58 00 |
| Aug. | <i>New-Brunswick</i> —Rev. Dr. Janeway, 10 ; S. W. Dexter, 5. <i>Princeton</i> —Rev. Dr. Carnahan, 10 ; Rev. Dr. Alexander, 10 ; Rev. J. A. Alexander, 10 ; Capt. R. F. Stockton, 10. <i>Belvidere</i> —W. P. Robeson, 10 ; G. R. King, 10 ; Benevolent association of Pres. church, 65 ; Miss E. Brown, 1. <i>Camden</i> —A. Browning's sub. to Wm. Halsey, 20. <i>Burlington</i> —Rev. C. Van Rensselaer's 9th instalment, 100 ; Mrs. Bradford, 10. <i>Mt. Holly</i> —Collections, 26. <i>Salem</i> —C. Belden, 5 ; John Tyler, 5. <i>Bridgeton</i> —L. Q. C. Elmer, 10 ; Dr. W. Elmer, 10. <i>Ringoes</i> —Rev. J. Kirkpatrick, 13. <i>Trenton</i> —D. Fenton, 5. <i>Fairfield</i> —Pres. ch. Rev. E. Osborn, 15, | 360 00 |
| Sept. | <i>Perth Amboy</i> —Epis. church, Rev. J. Chapman, | 7 00 |
| 1841. Feb. | <i>Newark</i> —Wm. Rankin, 2d instalment, 100. <i>Pittsgrove</i> —Female col. soc. 10 ; collection in church, 10, (rec'd 12th Dec. last, omitted,) 120 00 | |
| | Apl. <i>Princeton</i> —Rev. Dr. Alexander, | 10 00 |
| | July. <i>Salem</i> —John Tyler, | 5 00 |
| | Aug. <i>Pittsgrove</i> —Collection in church 18th July, per G. W. Janvier, 10. <i>Ringoes</i> —Rev. J. Kirkpatrick, 12. <i>New-Brunswick</i> —Rev. Dr. Janeway, 50. <i>Princeton</i> —4th July collection in Presb. church, per Rev. J. Maclean, 25, | 97 00 |
| Sept. | <i>Bridgeton</i> —L. Q. C. Elmer, 10 ; Eb. Elmer, 10. <i>Elizabethtown</i> —Collection in 1st Pres. church, (Mr. Murray's) 22 06, | 42 06 |
| Nov. | <i>Pittsgrove</i> —A few ladies, per Rev. G. W. Janvier, 10. <i>Freehold</i> —Rev. D. V. McLean, 4, and for village church, 6, | 20 00 |
| Dec. | <i>Bridgeton</i> —Wm. Elmer, for '41 and '42, 20. <i>Trenton</i> . Presb. church, per Dr. McKelway, 3 50. <i>Bloomfield</i> . W. R. Peters, for a life membership, 34, | 53 50 |
| | Total, | <u>\$1352 49</u> |

New-Jersey Colonization Society in account with A. Beach, Treasurer.

[illegible]

| | | |
|----------|---|------------------|
| 1840. | Amount bro't forward, | \$1437 87 |
| July 20. | Cash rec'd on account of annual dues from members of Newark auxiliary society, | 115 |
| | Ditto on subscription No. 2, | 130 |
| | Ditto on subscription No. 3, | 42 |
| | Ditto on subscription No. 4, | 1187 |
| | Ditto on Finley subscription, | 150 |
| | Ditto on subscription of \$100 in ten annual instalments, | 1270 |
| | Ditto on New-York subscription, | 315 |
| | Draft of hon. Elisha Whittlesey, president, &c. | 250 |
| | Balance due Wm. Halsey, | *375 11 |
| | | <u>\$5281 98</u> |

CR.

| | | |
|----------|---|------------------|
| 1838. | | |
| June 27. | By paid Mr. Crane for opening and lighting 1st Presbyte- rian church for colonization meeting, | 5 |
| 1839. | | |
| Jan. 28. | Paper delivered to captain Wm. Waters, for Liberia, | 25 |
| Feb. 4. | Paid Morris Solomon for small articles, large and small box, which went to Africa in ship Saluda, per rec't, | 4 |
| Apl. 22. | Paid S. Wilkeson's draft on account of ship Saluda, | 500 |
| May 26. | Paid David Allen, S. Wilkeson's note, | 64 |
| | Paid Eli Holloway, do do | 46 50 |
| 27. | Paid S. Brown, do do | 30 |
| July 27. | Paid L. M. & D. B. Crane do do | 167 60 |
| 1840. | Paid Hague & Redfield, do do | 98 |
| Jan. 1. | Paid Hay & Ageas, do do | 95 |
| | Paid J. & L. Meeker, for plough, | 11 50 |
| Feb. 1. | Services rendered as agent from 1st January, 1839, to 1st February, 1840, 13 months, arranged between the parties, 600 Expenses for stationary, postage, travelling charges, occa- sional boarding, &c. during same period, rendered in ac- count to the general agent, | 74 |
| Mar. 12. | Cash deposited to account of A. Beach, treasurer, | 35 |
| July 20. | Goods put on board Saluda, as per certificate of gen. agent, 2055 Paid for Cartage of do. from Newark to New-York, | 20 |
| 1841. | Paid for engraving plate, View of Monrovia, | 40 |
| March 1. | Cash deposited to account of A. Beach, treasurer, do do do | 30 20 |
| | Services rendered from 1st Febr'y, 1840, to 1st May, 1841, 15 months, | 500 |
| | Paid for opening and lighting room at Trenton at various times, for colonization meetings, | 21 |
| | Expenses of stationary, postage, travelling, boarding, &c. during the time aforesaid, | 64 |
| June 20. | Axes sent to Liberia, per ship Saluda, and 25 cutlasses, and cartage, | 20 38 |
| Oct. 25. | Cash deposited with A. Beach, treasurer, to aid in paying draft of Elisha Whittlesey, president, | 300 |
| 1842. | | |
| Apl. 26. | Cash deposited with M. W. Day, treasurer, Paid Hague & Redfield for bill of tin ware ordered by S. Wilkeson, and sent to Liberia, | 51 116 |
| | Services from 1st May, 1841, to 1st June, 1842, 13 months, | 260 |
| | Expenses during said time, | 29 |
| | | <u>\$5281 98</u> |

* This balance Wm. Halsey relinquishes to the society.

The following should have been inserted as a part of No. 2 of the Appendix.

At the adjourned meeting of the Colonization Convention, held at the Park House last evening, STEPHEN DOD, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair. The committee appointed at the last meeting reported a constitution for the Colonization Society of the city of Newark, auxiliary to the New Jersey Colonization Society, which was read section by section, and unanimously adopted.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:—

President, JOHN TAYLOR; *Vice Presidents*, CALEB H. SHIPMAN and HANFORD SMITH; *Secretary*, W. G. LORD; *Treasurer*, Dr. L. A. SMITH.

MANAGERS,

J. C. Garthwaite, James Hague, Jun. Joseph N. Tuttle, Joel W. Condit, Calvin Baldwin, David Clarkson, Wm. Halsey, Silas Merchant, James N. Joralemon, Jonas Agens, Matthias W. Day, F. B. Betts, Martin Ryerson, J. P. Jackson, Moses Bigelow, Saml. H. Congar, Dr. S. H. Pennington, Jabez W. Hays, Horace Baldwin, J. M. Quinby, Rev. Messrs. Eddy, Wells, Ayres, Chapman, Treat, McCarroll, Hoover, Cheever, Henderson, and Dodge.

Resolved That the several clergy of the several churches in this city be respectfully requested to take up collections in their respective churches at the approaching anniversary in aid of Colonization.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be added to the list of delegates to be held in Trenton on the 10th July, viz :—Wm. Halsey, J. P. Jackson and James Miller.

The following is the entire list, viz :

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| John Taylor, | Rev. Mr. Eddy, |
| Jabez W. Hays, | Rev. Mr. Wells, |
| Asa Whitehead, | Wm. B. Kinney, |
| Amzi Armstrong, | Wm. Halsey, |
| O. S. Halsted, | J. P. Jackson, |
| Dr. J. G. Goble, | James Miller. |
| J. Hague, Jun. | |

The letter M should have been annexed to the following names in No. 7 of the Appendix. James Hague, Jr. J. N. Joralemon, G. Stoudenger & G. Williams, Eli Meeker, J. T. Garthwaite, J. A. Bowles, George Hay, C. T. Gray & C. E. Young, William Gwynne, Josiah Doremus, A. P. Howell, Dayton I. Canfield, Horatio Moses, Edward Curtis, Patrick McGinnis, John Nightengale, Abraham Carter, Stephen Vail, Rochus Heinisch, James Hoy, Gilbert Vanderwerkin, John Garside, Josiah Rhodes, T. A. Pierson, L. E. Backus, John Frazer, William Savery.

The \$20 credited some of the subscribers in New York, was paid by them respectively for the two first instalments on their subscription of \$100.

William Whitehead subscribed \$50, payable in ten annual instalments. He has paid the subscription in full.

William Seymour, not Wm. Lyman, subscribed \$50, payable in ten annual instalments. He has paid the two first.

T. B. instead of T. D. Wakeman.

S. P. Smith, \$100 is erroneous.

Capt. W. Waters' subscription is payable in ten annual instalments. No instalments have been received, he is at present at Zanzibar in Eastern Africa.

Wm. Rankin has paid three instalments on his subscription: one to Dr. Froudfit, of New York, one to the General Agent at Washington, and one to M. W. Day, Treasurer of the N. J. C. Society.

Josiah Harrison, 1st and 2d Vols. of his Report.

